

Night flights demanded to halt air chaos

MPs press for censure of 'complacent CAA'

● An MP demanded extra night flights from Gatwick to clear the holiday backlog after another weekend of airport delays

● Gatwick responded that lifting of restrictions might help, but pointed out that many airports in Europe stay closed during the night

● Pressure to censure the Civil Aviation Authority mounted, with fresh criticism of its "extreme complacency" over the holiday-makers' ordeal

● There was a glimmer of hope as the new week started: two out of three French traffic controllers' union decided not to strike today

By Richard Ford and Michael Horsnell

The Government was last night under pressure to end restrictions on night flights as backbenchers demanded resignations from the Civil Aviation Authority for causing misery to thousands of holiday-makers.

As frustrated travellers steered themselves for further delays during the

next two weeks, Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Transport, faced the prospect of questions in the Commons today on the unprecedented disruption.

Last night Mr Robert McCrindle, chairman of the all-party Commons Aviation Committee, demanded that restrictions on night flights from Gatwick, Britain's busiest holiday airport, be ended as a temporary relief.

He also called for greater integration of Western Europe's air traffic control systems and the far-reaching aim of a no-strike agreement for all controllers.

The Government wants to improve telecommunications between European controllers and even within Britain's own

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air traffic system but ministers accept that the short-term option of increasing night flights could prove politically damaging in southern England.

Despite an improvement at holiday airports yesterday, the industry and ministers were bracing themselves for a nightmare fortnight.

Under current government restrictions only 4,000 aircraft movements are allowed at Gatwick during the seven months between April 1 and the end of October—about 40 a night—and there are strict rules by which only "quiet" airlines are permitted.

A spokesman for the airport said last night: "Lifting the restrictions might help to relieve the problem to a certain extent but it must be remembered that many airports in other countries stay closed during the night."

The threatened strike by French air traffic controllers today in the wake of industrial action last week by their

Greek counterparts will coincide with the start of school holidays in Britain and the traditional vacation periods in France and West Germany.

Last night two out of three French air traffic controllers' trades unions appeared to have called off their action.

Sources in France said the CFDT and SNCTA unions had decided against striking because the government had agreed to recruit more staff and increase salaries.

The third union, CGT, refused to work and delays are still expected.

The growing political controversy was sparked by Mr Ivor Stanbrook, Conservative MP for Orpington. He said: "It is obvious the whole system has broken down. No one can say it was unexpected as it has been inevitable because the increase in traffic was anticipated."

"The CAA have let us all down. They must be an incompetent bunch as they have seen this problem coming. They ought to get out and let someone else do the job."

"They are the people who are now moaning about being unable to cope. After a confession of failure like that there is a moral obligation on them to resign."

Mr Stanbrook said the CAA should never have given licences to airlines to the point of overburdening the system. "They have allowed traffic to increase out of all proportion to their ability to manage it."

Mr McCrindle attacked the CAA for its "extreme complacency" in telling holiday-makers that they would have to put up with the situation.

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, CAA chairman, rejected the growing criticisms of incompetence and complacency and said that if the Europeans had worked with the efficiency and dedication as the British the

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Bishops 'must not postpone difficult decisions'



Archbishop Desmond Tutu meeting the crowd outside Canterbury Cathedral after the conference's opening service. (Photograph: Denzil McNeelance)

Thatcher's new man backs Lawson fight

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Sir Alan Walters, the Prime Minister's part-time economic adviser who is due to return in a full-time role next year, denied yesterday that he disagreed with the Chancellor's overall handling of the economy.

He said that a rise in interest rates—with an increase in base rates of as much as one percentage point expected this week—was the right response to worries on inflation.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, is expected to authorize a rise in base rates from their present 10 per cent level to bear down on inflation, which rose to a 2½-year high of 4.6 per cent last month and is climbing.

Evidence of overheating in the economy, supported by surveys out today, showing the retail sales boom continuing and growing staff shortages in the London area, adds to the pressure on the Chancellor to act.

A rise in base rates to 11 per

cent this week would force the building societies to increase mortgage rates by more than originally planned.

The societies were due to finalize their decisions on raising rates from around 9.75 to 11 per cent this week, with effect from August 1. But

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another rise in base rates could push mortgage rates up to between 11.5 and 12 per cent, adding around £35 a month to the net repayment on a £30,000 mortgage.

There has been speculation that Mrs Thatcher is bringing Sir Alan Walters back from Washington—where he has been an adviser to the World Bank and professor at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore—because she is dissatisfied with the Chancellor's progress on bringing down inflation.

The Prime Minister felt exposed during her row with Mr Lawson over the management of sterling in March and has been isolated in her opposition to full British membership of the European Monetary System.

The return of her personal economic adviser, and the grooming of Mr Cecil Parkinson as a possible future Chancellor, could mean that Mr Lawson will no longer be seen as indispensable.

Sir Alan, a vigorous opponent of exchange rate management and the EMS, said yesterday that the one thing he did not agree with the Chancellor on was the latter's former policy of stabilizing the pound against the Deutsche mark.

But he said that he was not being brought in as a "hatchet man" for the Prime Minister, adding that the same charge had been levelled against him in 1980.

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Church has to take risks, says Runcie

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Editor

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, yesterday warned the congregation attending the inaugural service of the Lambeth Conference to resist the temptation "to postpone difficult decisions."

Dr Runcie, in his sermon at Canterbury Cathedral, told the 500 bishops who have travelled from all over the world to attend the three-week conference which will pass resolutions on many difficult issues: "A church will never learn from its mistakes unless it is ready to risk making some."

Dr Runcie was accompanied in the sanctuary of the cathedral by the 26 other primates of the Communion's international provinces, only nine of whom are white.

The impressive ranks of bishops, who filed in in alphabetical order of province, from Australia to the West Indies, were equally a cross-section of the nations and races of the world. Dr Runcie was joined

at the altar by the Archbishops from Japan and Kenya, the Most Rev Christopher Kikawa and the Most Rev Manasses Kuria.

The splendid music, although predominantly high and classical English in style, was enlivened by pieces from Africa and Jamaica, sung by the cathedral choir with striking panache.

At the intercessions after Dr Runcie's sermon, which were

Runcie sermon... 14

led by the Archbishop of the West Indies, the Most Rev Orlando Lindsay, the congregation of more than 2,000 prayed their way through the clauses of the Creed which describes the church—that it should be one, holy, Catholic and apostolic.

They prayed to heal the church's divisions, to make it open to all men and all truth, and that it should have the

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INSIDE

Hooligan cases may be dropped

Scotland Yard may have to abandon three more cases involving allegations of football hooliganism after discussions with officials from the Crown Prosecution Service.

Talks were held last week and will continue this week over prosecutions involving more than 60 defendants after police undercover work. One case concerns 34 men arrested in an operation linked to Crystal Palace Football Club.

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Bid fears

A dispute with a former director has left Yale and Valor, the locks and consumer durables conglomerate, vulnerable to a bid.

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Price leads

Nick Price leads by two strokes going into the last round of golf's Open Championship. Severiano Ballesteros and Nick Faldo are his closest rivals.

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Test changes

Two uncapped batsmen, Tim Curtis and Robin Smith, are included in the England cricket squad for the fourth Test match at Headingley on Thursday.

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Degree results

Degrees awarded by the University of Hull will be published tomorrow. Results from the universities of Liverpool and Reading appear today.

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***** S.L.

Atlanta search for unity

Democrats hold crisis talks

From Michael Binyon, Atlanta

Top aides of Governor Michael Dukakis and the Rev Jesse Jackson held meetings here at the weekend to defuse simmering tension between the two rivals and ensure a display of amity and unity when the convention opens today.

Mr Jackson, who arrived here with supporters on Saturday in a convoy of buses from Chicago, has voiced strong demands for "partnership and equity" for his campaign, and is threatening to oppose the nomination of Senator Lloyd Bentsen as vice-presidential running mate.

Mr Ron Brown, Mr Jackson's convention manager, said yesterday that Mr Jackson meeting between Mr Jackson and Mr Dukakis was essential. "There has to be a real understanding of what we're talking about when we're talking about full partnership," he said.

The Jackson campaign,

among other things, is seeking to remove Mr Paul Kirk, as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, because they say he has sided too openly with Dukakis.

Along the route to Atlanta, the Chicago clergyman promised black supporters that he would not let them down. He sent out a mixture of conciliatory signals and indications that he was prepared for a floor fight to the bitter finish to see how many delegates would stand up for him.

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He said on Saturday that "we simply cannot win without each other". But he also announced he had collected enough signatures to submit his name on Thursday in opposition to Mr Bentsen.

His top aides, including Mr Brown, and Congressman Charles Rangel of New York, met Dukakis campaign officials, including Ms Susan Estrich, the campaign manager, and Mr Paul Brontas, the campaign chairman, who has already apologized to Mr Jackson for his not having been told in advance that he would not be the running mate.

Mr Brontas said afterwards they had a "good, productive meeting".

Mr Dukakis, who arrived here yesterday afternoon, is remaining aloof to demonstrate his impatience with Mr Jackson's attempt to increase his influence with threats of disruption.

Few delegates seem to be taking this spat seriously, however, and most believe a formula will be found to appease Mr Jackson.

But a New York Times poll found that many liberals support Mr Jackson on plans to combat drugs and control imports, and also want to cut military spending.

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Armenians call off general strike

From A Correspondent, Moscow

Armenian activists have called off a two-week long general strike in Yerevan in an apparent goodwill gesture on the eve of a special session of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on the crisis over the disputed territory of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Today's session will be attended by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, who flew back to Moscow yesterday.

Day by day steps to the Armenian crisis... 8

Moscow on Saturday at the end of a visit to Poland.

The Kremlin has given no direct indication of what decision it is likely to make on the small enclave in Azerbaijan whose predominantly Armenian population has demanded its transfer to Armenia. But recent Soviet media reports point to a growing impatience with the Armenian demands. Five months after the unrest started in February,

the strikes and demonstrations are now labelled as "provocations" organized by "hooligans".

A spokesman for the Novosti news agency yesterday told Western journalists by telephone from Yerevan that a 10-man delegation headed by the chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet, Mr Grant Voskanyan, had flown to Moscow to put their case to the Presidium.

The spokesman also said that crowds were heading for a meeting last night outside Yerevan's Archives Centre in the city centre. He said he could not say how many people were there, but a Yerevan resident put the figure at hundreds of thousands.

The Novosti spokesman dismissed a suggestion that the meeting had still to decide on whether to end the strike. The Yerevan strike was called off at a rally attended by 300,000 people on Saturday.

Pretoria breaks up Mandela's birthday party

From Michael Horsby, Johannesburg

South Africa's white rulers, in an eloquent if unintended tribute to their fear of the black nationalist leader whose invisible presence has haunted them for the past 26 years, took steps at the weekend to ban every kind of public or private celebration of the 70th birthday today of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the outlawed African National Congress.

Riot police armed with batons and wearing gas-masks invaded the campus of the University of Cape Town yesterday and stopped a rock concert organized by the students in honour of Mandela, which had gone ahead despite the blanket ban on all such events. Students of all races had been

dancing to the music for more than two hours by the time police arrived. The revellers, mainly blacks, were given 10 minutes to disperse, which they did shouting "Happy Birthday" and releasing balloons in the ANC colours of black, green and yellow. As they left, a local anti-apartheid activist, Mr Dullah Omar, called on them to "continue your celebrations in your churches and your homes".

Lawyers representing the Mandela Birthday Committee won a ruling last night from the Cape Supreme Court declaring invalid a notice issued on Saturday by Brigadier Roy Doring, the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, prohibiting all commemorative gatherings which the committee had planned to hold in the region yesterday. The

ruling came too late to be of much practical value. Outside Cape Town, the police sealed off access roads to Pollsmoor Prison, where Mandela was transferred in 1983 from Robben Island in Table Bay, thwarting a plan by protesters, wearing T-shirts with his picture, to start a "freedom run" from the jail gates. Four of the would-be runners were arrested, taken to a local police station, questioned and later released.

Mandela, along with a number of other leading ANC members, was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964 on charges of sabotage and high treason related to his position as commander of the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of

the Nation). Pretoria denies that he is a political prisoner, making much of the fact that Amnesty International does not recognize him as such because of his advocacy of violent resistance to the Government.

One of the more bizarre episodes occurred when police in armoured anti-riot vehicles descended on a smallholding north of Johannesburg owned by two freelance television journalists to prevent the staging of a friendly football match and an open-air tea party to which Mrs Winnie Mandela, his wife, and other members of her family had been invited. The police last Friday applied to the local magistrate for a "banning order", which was granted.

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NEWS ROUNDUP

'Clean up or else' estate agents told

A government initiative to stamp out abuses by estate agents will look at the fees they charge and the introduction of a house "log book" aimed at speeding house-buying. Ministers are warning estate agents that unless they act voluntarily to clean up their business practices, legislation will be forced on them.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, is studying whether the Scottish methods of buying homes, effectively outlawing gazumping, could be extended to England and Wales.

Mr John Butcher, the Minister for Consumer Affairs, will meet leading representatives of the industry within the next two weeks as concern grows in Whitehall at abuses in the £1 billion a year business.

The discussions will include the costs involved in buying and selling a house, including the fees charged by estate agents, misleading advertising and the flouting of regulations relating to disclosure of interests by estate agents.

Canister examined

A sealed, radioactive canister dug up by building contractors at a waste dump at Drigg, Cumbria, last week, contained much less plutonium than first estimated, British Nuclear Fuels said yesterday. The contents were removed at the weekend for analysis by scientists at the company's reprocessing plant at Sellafield. The canister contained three kilograms of nuclear fuel formed into pellets the size of aspirin tablets.

Nuclear fraud probe

An investigation has begun at the Atomic Weapons Establishment, Burghfield, Berkshire, after the alleged disappearance of equipment worth £700,000. The Ministry of Defence yesterday confirmed that fraud was suspected and that staff were being questioned. "Initial investigation has shown that no hazardous or classified materials were involved", it said.

Beacons for Armada

A chain of beacons across Britain will be lit tomorrow to mark the 400th anniversary of the sighting of the Spanish Armada off the Cornish coast. Beacons and church bells warned the population of the threat of invasion in 1588 and they were also a signal for the English navy to set sail on the way to its famous victory. A beacon will be lit by Senor José de la Bellasca, the Spanish ambassador, on the Lizard, Cornwall, the first in a chain of 461. They will herald the beginning of a series of events to mark the anniversary.

Dentist, 92, killed

A retired dentist, aged 92, was beaten to death and his housekeeper seriously injured during a break-in at his home in Redhill, Surrey, on Saturday night. Doctors were last night trying to save the life of the housekeeper, aged 93. Although seriously injured, she managed to stagger to her feet and tap on the windows of the house until she was seen by a passer-by in the early hours of yesterday morning. Police sealed off the area around the dilapidated house and began door-to-door inquiries into the murder of Joel Winter, a widower, who retired two years ago.

Hidden phone cost

Cellnet, British Telecom's cellular radio telephone network, admitted yesterday that hidden charges are made to ordinary subscribers trying to call car telephones even when they fail to get through. The company is to change its recorded message, which claims there is no charge to the frustrated caller. The caller is charged 5p per eight seconds while his call is being diverted, when a car telephone subscriber programmes his system to say he is not in his vehicle but obtainable elsewhere, despite a message saying: "Your call is being diverted at no extra cost to you".

Survivors gather for 'Holocaust' meeting

By Ruth Gledhill

More than 800 survivors of the Holocaust gathered in north London yesterday to share their stories of the past, in the climax to a week-long conference organized by Dr Elisabeth Maxwell.

The aim was to help prevent similar genocide in the future and to remember the six million who died in the Second World War concentration camps.

"They were killed, not for what they had done or for what they had said. It was just because they were born", Dr Maxwell, the wife of the publisher Mr Robert Maxwell, said.

She added, in reaction to a report that the Chief Rabbi, Lord Jakobovits, had expressed doubts about what he called the "sanctification of the Holocaust" during the conference: "I cannot pose myself in any way as an expert on Jewish theology, but there was a uniqueness about the Holocaust, independent of any theology".

Prescott team 'will force second ballot'

By Richard Ford
Political Correspondent

Campaign managers for Mr John Prescott in his attempt to become deputy leader of the Labour Party were confident last night that they will force a humiliating second ballot in which Mr Roy Hattersley could be beaten.

They accused the party's leaders of belittling critics and ignoring those opposing Mr Neil Kinnock and his advisers.

Mr Prescott's supporters dismiss as overconfident and complacent the view from the Kinnock-Hattersley campaign team that they are already assured of an overwhelming victory with the incumbent deputy leader winning by a three to one margin.

They say Mr Prescott has enough support to take the deputy leadership contest to a second ballot when voting takes place at the party conference in the autumn, thus undermining Mr Hattersley's credibility.

Labour's policy review was yesterday criticized by the electricians' union for "clinging to outdated and old-fashioned policies".

The Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union's political bulletin urges the party to acknowledge the Government's success in reducing inflation and recognize the potential for economic regeneration in the private sector.

They predict that on the first ballot he will get 39 per cent of the vote, compared with 46 per cent for Mr Hattersley and 14.5 per cent for Mr Eric Heffer and that if most of Mr Heffer's left-wing vote then switches to the Prescott camp, he could emerge winner on the second ballot.

With nominations for the contest closed, Mr Prescott's team says he has been nominated by 75 constituencies against 70 for Mr Heffer and 49 for Mr Hattersley and that reflects growing support for Mr Prescott.

In an effort to increase support, the

the private sector.

The union, now suspended from the TUC, was itself criticized yesterday for refusing to accept the TUC's ruling against one-union, no-strike deals.

Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Engineers and Managers' Association, said the TUC had treated the union reasonably.

Prescott team is today sending every branch and constituency a leaflet outlining Mr Prescott's ideas for a campaigning role for the deputy leader and strongly attacking Mr Kinnock's style of leadership.

His supporters predict that on the first ballot, the 30 per cent of votes cast in the constituency party section of Labour's electoral college could give Mr Prescott 13 per cent, Mr Hattersley 7 per cent and Mr Heffer 10 per cent.

In the Parliamentary Labour Party, according to the Prescott team, he is

supported by 38 Labour MPs, compared with 108 for Mr Hattersley and about 30 for Mr Heffer.

They say that in the ballot, Mr Prescott will be supported by many of the 54 MPs who have not nominated any candidate, and that he could receive 8 per cent against 17 per cent for Mr Hattersley and 4.5 per cent for Mr Heffer.

The crucial area is the trades union section, which has 40 per cent of the electoral college. Mr Prescott's backers believe he can win 18 per cent of the college, but only if he gets the support of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of Public Employees.

Despite the Prescott team's predictions, the Kinnock-Hattersley campaign managers have claimed they are set for an overwhelming victory and that they are now concentrating on fighting the Tories rather than the challengers from within the Labour Party.

Hume in call to rivals on talks

By Paul Valley

An offer to disclose details of the talks between moderate nationalists and the political supporters of the IRA has been made to Ulster Unionist leaders.

Mr John Hume, the leader of the Social Democratic and Labour party, in an interview with *The Times*, has offered to disclose to Unionist leaders part of his discussions with Sinn Féin, the political voice of the IRA. For the past six months both sides have taken the substance of the talks a closely guarded secret.

Mr Hume told *The Times* that although the Anglo-Irish agreement had broken the Unionist veto over administrative political decisions, it had not eroded their self-evident veto over any eventual settlement in the province.

"The Unionists know that their agreement is required to any arrangement for how we live together on this island. Until that is done we can never talk about real stability."

Unionists should therefore have the self-confidence to accept the offer to talk to Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, and to take part in an all-Ireland meeting of the subject, he said.

Responding to Unionist demands that they could not talk to the SDLP while he continued his talks with Sinn Féin, Mr Hume said: "I'm prepared to meet them face to face and put directly to them what I have said to Sinn Féin."

He added: "I think they might be very interested to hear what I've said. If they would like to accept my offer I'll meet them tomorrow."

Mr Hume said that he did not feel under any pressure to end the talks, which he described as one of the most important initiatives in Northern Ireland for many years.

"The next sensible step in the process that's evolving is that the Unionists should talk to the Irish Government."

Government sources yesterday strongly denied that Mrs Margaret Thatcher had asked President Reagan, at the recent Toronto economic summit, to bring pressure to bear on the United States Defence Department to drop its employment conditions attached to a potential order from the US Army.

The order was to be for light freighter aircraft manufactured by the loss-making Short Brothers in Belfast.

Under a proposed \$60 million contract the US National Guard - the equivalent of the Territorial Army - wants to buy a small batch of C-22A Shermans light freighters identical to the 18 which Short delivered to the US Air Force in 1984-85.

By the way, the *Times* reports that the Canadian \$2.75, compared with the £2.00, is a 33 per cent increase. The *Times* also reports that the German 1.00, compared with the £0.75, is a 33 per cent increase. The *Times* also reports that the Japanese 1.00, compared with the £0.75, is a 33 per cent increase. The *Times* also reports that the Swiss 1.00, compared with the £0.75, is a 33 per cent increase. The *Times* also reports that the Australian 1.00, compared with the £0.75, is a 33 per cent increase. The *Times* also reports that the New Zealand 1.00, compared with the £0.75, is a 33 per cent increase. The *Times* also reports that the South African 1.00, compared with the £0.75, is a 33 per cent increase. The *Times* also reports that the Hong Kong 1.00, compared with the £0.75, is a 33 per cent increase. The *Times* also reports that the Singapore 1.00, compared with the £0.75, is a 33 per cent increase. 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Heads get tougher guidelines for 'risky' school trips

By David Tytler, Education Editor

Heads must ensure that teachers and helpers supervising young pupils on school trips involving special risks know they are effectively on duty continuously, head teachers are told in guidelines issued by their union today.

The National Association of Head Teachers drew up the guidelines after four Buckinghamshire pupils, aged between 10 and 12, were washed off rocks and drowned at Land's End in 1985, and four Berkshire boys, aged between 13 and 15, fell to their deaths from a Austrian mountain last April.

Referring to special school journey risks, such as mountain or hill climbing and potholing, the association says: "In the case of older pupils there may be grounds for some relaxation of supervision, but the practice of allowing them to roam almost at will is not acceptable."

In the case of young pupils, careful supervision "should be maintained at all times."

"It cannot be stressed too much that those accepting responsibility for supervision of pupils on visits are effectively on duty continuously."

No inexperienced teachers should be placed in sole charge of a group, particularly those taking part in hazardous activities.

Heads are also warned that where parents are assisting teachers, overall responsibility must lie with the teachers.

"Unofficial" school visits must be banned and heads are told that oral instructions and guidance to parents and pupils are inadequate.

As much information as possible should be sent home well in advance, detailing arrangements for the visit, any possible risks involved, details of planned supervision and special clothing or footwear required.

The guidelines say: "The need for precise written information to parents, including insurance, and emergency contacts, cannot be over-stated. Reliance on oral information, particularly instructions to those taking part in or supervising visits, could lead to serious legal consequences where mishaps occur."

Heads must have parental permission for all visits, either as general consent for regular activities or for a specific visit. A separate consent form should be required for any visit involving hazards.

All those supervising pupils on visits should be given clear guidance and instructions in writing well in advance. Those should include any emergency procedures, contact points, and essential telephone numbers.

Careful thought must be given in advance to plans for dealing with possible emergencies. Names and addresses of those on the visit should always be readily available back at the school. Lines of communication between the party and the school should be well established and kept open.

In planning the journeys, the association suggests that wherever possible teachers should visit the area in advance to assess potential hazards and possible educational activities, the extra cost being added to the overall charge for the visit.

Mr David Hart, the association's general secretary, said yesterday: "The tragedy at Land's End and other recent accidents does show that it is impossible to be too careful in planning and running school journeys, while maintaining the enjoyment and educational benefits."

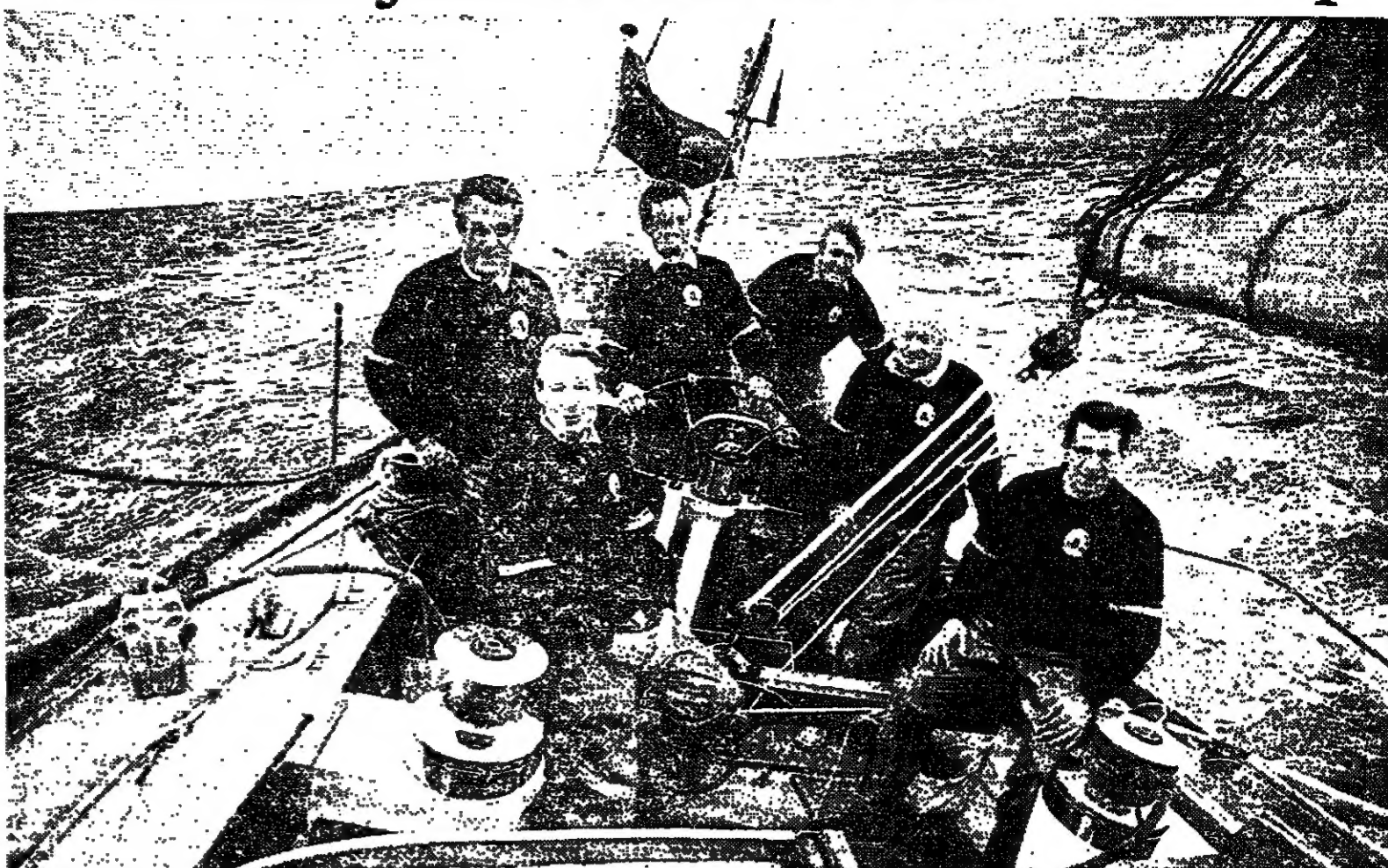
● The most sweeping education reforms since 1944 reach their final stages in the House of Commons today amid Opposition claims that imposition of the guillotine will allow insufficient time for proper discussion of late amendments.

Mr Jack Straw, shadow Secretary of State for education, said yesterday that many of the new powers in the Education Reform Bill "buried in the 569 Lords amendments for which just 11 hours' debating time has been allocated," would receive no discussion at all in the House of Commons.

Mr Straw said yesterday: "Most of the amendments will not be debated at all. Fundamental changes to the scheme of religious education and worship will get just two hours' debate; changes in national assessment and testing, one and a half hours."

"The Government is to overturn the Lords amendment on the parents' opt-out ballot and the powers of the Universities Funding Council. These debates will get just one and a half hours and one hour respectively."

Admirals join forces for Armada Cup



Sir John Woodward, at the helm, with fellow admirals off Spain on Friday preparing for the Armada Cup. The crew of training rig HMSTC Racer includes (back, left to right) Charles Williams, Sir Robert Gerken and Robert Hill; and (front) Michael Livesay and Geoffrey Marsh (Photograph: Graham Wood).

Six admirals will be ignoring Gilbert & Sullivan's advice to "stick close to their desks and never go to sea" when they take part in the Armada Cup Race from San Sebastian in Spain to Plymouth.

The admirals will sail the 55 ft training rig HMSTC Racer with the help of two commanders and three captains.

The skipper is Admiral Sir John Woodward, Commander-in-Chief, Naval Home Command, who has under his command Vice Admiral Sir Robert Gerken and the four Rear Admirals Geoffrey Marsh, Charles Williams,

Robert Hill and Michael Livesay.

Another 60 yachts are taking part in the 400-mile race to commemorate the four-hundredth anniversary of the Spanish Armada but no other is thought to have such a distinguished crew. Despite their seniority the admirals do not expect to win but they do aim to reach Plymouth within the time limit of July 21.

The Ministry of Defence said: "They will all take it in turns to do the menial tasks like cooking and cleaning."

Pressure of commitments has meant that the admirals have had barely one day for

sea preparation before the race, organized by The Royal Western Yacht Club of England and the Real Club Nautico De San Sebastian.

Sir John, who is best remembered as commander of the Falklands Task Force, will be known to his crew by his nickname "Sandy". He is not expected to be too much of a disciplinarian if any of his distinguished team proves lacking in sailing skills.

A sister yacht of the HMSTC Racer will be crewed by men from HMS Fearless who are understood to be on their mettle to cross the line before their masters.

Portfolio PLUS NEW Accumulator Winner picks luxuries

The last time one of Saturday's two Portfolio winners won anything was a sport prize during the Second World War.

Mr Peter Bradley, a retired assistant editor in publishing from Tunbridge Wells, Kent, said: "I cannot even remember what that was, after all 1941 was a long time ago."

He and his wife Nancy plan to have their house repainted with part of their £4,000 prize, and to take a trip to France next year.

"We have already been on holiday this year, but now we will be able to enjoy a few luxuries and meals", he said.

The £8,000 Portfolio prize was shared with Mr J Walby, of Stevenage, Hertfordshire.

Protest at 'warts and warts' view

Police condemn TV adverts

Scotland Yard has protested to Thames Television over the content of press advertisements promoting a new series of *The Bill*, a twice weekly police drama, which starts tomorrow.

However, in spite of the criticisms and complaints from individual policemen, the ITV company decided to continue this week with its £200,000 national press campaign to boost the series which is intended to spearhead commercial television's drive for better ratings.

It is the second time inside a week that Scotland Yard has clashed with television executives over the fictional portrayal of the police. Sir Peter Imbert, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, objected to the way a rape victim was interviewed by a police officer on BBC's *EastEnders*.

Scotland Yard launched an official protest over *The Bill* after the first two advertisements, featuring "officers" in the series, appeared in national newspapers last week. The first advertisement, which has

particularly angered policemen, featured Sergeant Bob Cryer and said: "Every day he deals with victims of domestic conflict, violent fights and too much drink. And that's just other policemen."

A second advertisement highlighted Det Constable Jim Carver who thinks the police exist to do good. "His colleagues think he's in the wrong job", the advertisement, which also referred to the "liars, cheats and bullies" within the force, said.

Thames says the series is so realistic "even real policemen watch it".

Mr Tony Judge of the Police Federation said yesterday: "We have had a lot of complaints from our members who are incensed by some of the statements made in the adverts. The programmes take a warts and warts view of the police, rather than a warts and all view. The problem with this kind of advert is that people do tend to think it is authentic, that it is real life police that they are seeing."

Scotland Yard confirmed

yesterday that a formal protest was made to Thames last Tuesday "and the company gave an assurance that it would look into the matter".

However, Thames said yesterday that it was buying national newspaper space for further advertisements. It insisted that the advertisements were not intended to denigrate police officers. "The adverts are intended to represent the series which, in turn, attempts to portray human beings, with human strengths and weaknesses, trying to do an incredibly difficult job. *The Bill* is intended to be realistic and sympathetic, and we believe most of our viewers see it in that way."

Ironically, Tony Scannell, the actor who plays Sergeant Ted Roach in the series, features on the front page of the latest edition of *The Job*, the in-house newspaper for the Metropolitan Police. He is photographed with a chief inspector from the Metropolitan Police's firearms unit, being shown the correct way to handle a gun.

Heart attack areas studied

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

An investigation into why the pattern of heart disease varies between towns and social groups is to be conducted for the British Heart Foundation.

It comes in the wake of research that shows that people are more than twice as likely to have a heart attack, depending on where they live.

The finding comes from an eight-year study of the health of 7,753 men aged between 40 and 59 in 24 towns by doctors working with Professor Gerald Shaper, director of a heart study group at the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine, in London.

Professor Shaper's team found that the least number of cases of high blood pressure and the lowest levels of chole-

sterol in the blood, two of key causes of heart attacks, in Guildford and Shrewsbury. The highest were in Dewsbury and Dunfermline.

Percentage of men suffering high blood pressure	
Dewsbury	30
Dunfermline	29
Merthyr Tydfil	28
Cardiff	27
Newcastle-U-Lyme	26
Wigan	26
Grimby	26
Falkirk	26
Hartlepool	26
Southport	24
Darlington	24
Burnley	23
Seaford	22
Mansfield	21
Maidstone	20
Gloucester	19
Ayr	17
Lowestoft	15
Ipswich	15
Southampton	13
Harrrogate	13
Exeter	11
Guildford	10
Shrewsbury	10

The huge discrepancy in the risk between different towns was disclosed in a comparison of the proportion of the men with raised blood pressure.

High rates of blood pressure were found among those with known risk factors of smoking and alcohol intake but did not account for the marked difference between towns.

Further, Professor Shaper said, all the people in study had higher than the recommended healthy levels of cholesterol in the blood.

The professor is asking: "Is it the geography that accounts for these differences — the altitude, the temperature and rainfall, the drinking water — or is it something to do with lifestyle, which in turn is conditioned by the county, the town or the suburb in which you live?"

Navy sells off old warships

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

The export sales department of the Ministry of Defence, rewarded for its efforts with last week's announcement of a second arms deal with Saudi Arabia, worth up to £10 billion, is also engaged in a flourishing second-hand business.

Countries which cannot match the bottomless Saudi funds are queuing up for the Royal Navy's old warships at knockdown prices.

Last week Britain sold two of its ageing Leander class frigates to Pakistan. Diomedes, 17 years old, and Apollo, 16 years old, would have been scrapped but for the Pakistan Navy's short-term requirements for serviceable frigates.

It already has one former County class destroyer, Lan-

don, renamed Babur and a 42-year-old Battle class destroyer, now called Badr.

Details of the new Pakistan deal are being kept secret, although it is understood that Diomedes and Apollo were acquired for a song.

Diomedes, built by Yarrow and commissioned in 1971, is a broad-beamed frigate, equipped with a Wasp helicopter, two 4.5-inch guns, the SeaCat missile system and anti-submarine mortars. Royal Navy sources said she was in "remarkably good order" for her age. "She's a jolly good ship", a senior officer said.

Apollo will be taken over by a Pakistani crew when she is decommissioned on October 14. Both ships have been sold with all their existing equip-

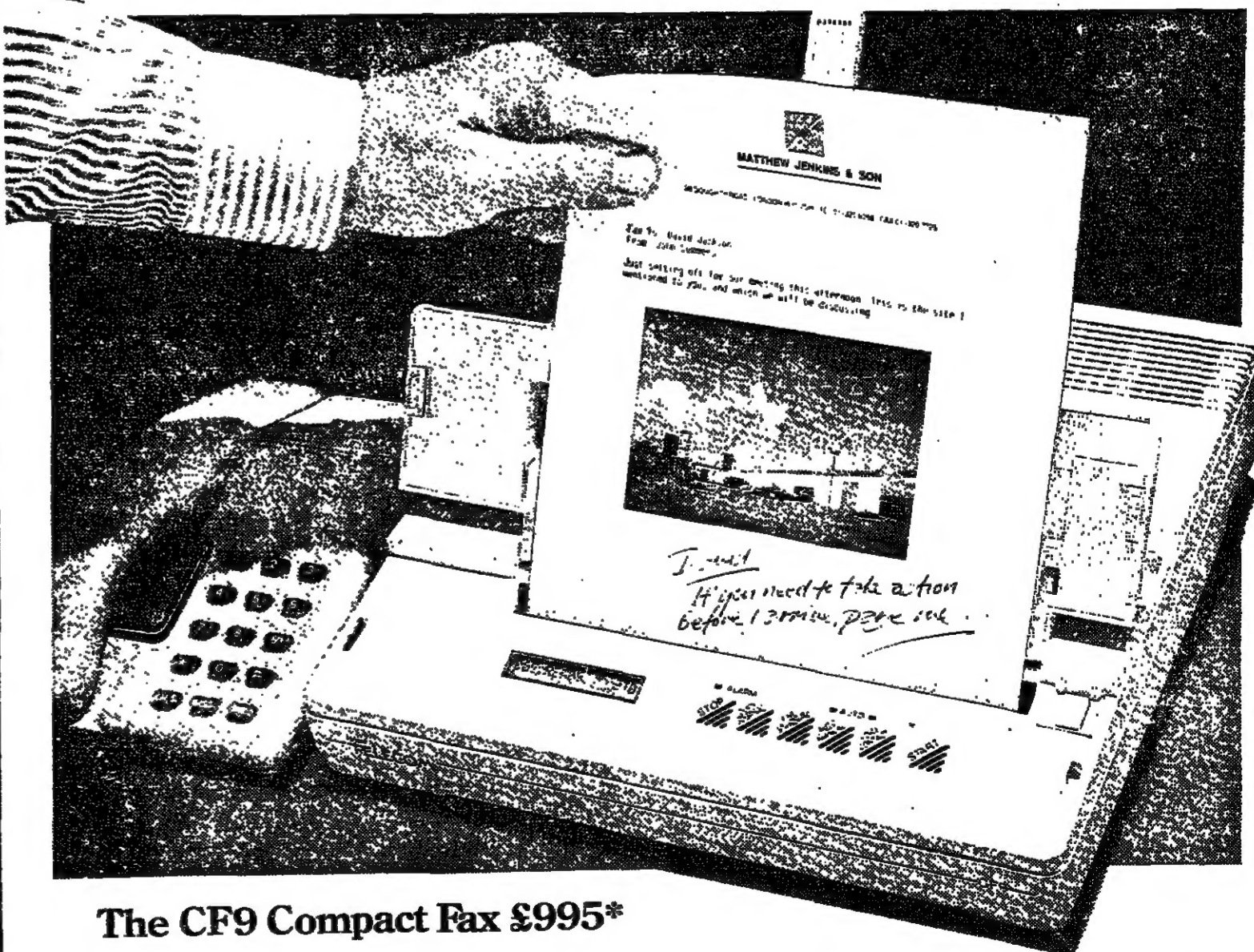
ment, excluding the helicopters.

The purchase of the two old warships is seen as a stop-gap for the Pakistan Navy. The Government still hopes to sell three new Type 23 frigates to Pakistan.

Meanwhile the second-hand market continues to look promising. Achilles, a third Leander class frigate, is due to be decommissioned next year and is "almost certain" to be sold to Chile.

Other ships sold off since 1982 were the Leander class frigates, Bacchante and Dido to New Zealand, the aircraft carrier Hermes to India, and three Tribal class frigates, Tartar, Zulu and Gurkha, and a survey ship, Hydra, to Indonesia.

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Yard faces halt on more court cases against soccer fans

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard's drive against football hooligans faces further serious damage with a decision by legal experts and senior officers to drop up to three more cases involving more than 60 defendants.

If they are all withdrawn then charges against more than 100 defendants alleged to be taking part in football hooliganism will have been lost after lengthy and expensive investigations.

Yesterday sources close to the investigations said that a statement about the future of current cases could emerge this week.

That would follow discussions last Friday by senior officials from the Crown Prosecution Service. Further talks between lawyers and police are taking place this week.

One case which may be dropped is Operation Backdoor which led to the arrest of 34 Crystal Palace football club supporters in April this year.

No investigations outside London are involved in the discussions, which come after the collapse in the past two months of four cases against 31 defendants linked to Chelsea, Millwall, and West Ham United football clubs. Some of the London cases are also expected to continue.

Cases pending include the Crystal Palace investigation and also charges against more West Ham supporters.

A senior Soviet customs official is to attend an international police conference in London and discuss publicly Soviet plans for greater co-operation on fighting drug smuggling. Mr V K Boyarov, deputy head of the Soviet customs department, is to give a paper at the International Police Exhibition and Conference in September with Mr Richard Lawrence, British Customs' chief investigator.

The core of the anxiety about the London investigations hinges on the use of undercover operations and the recording of evidence.

Doubts began to emerge in May when the case against 11 West Ham supporters was abandoned after questions were raised about police evidence. Subsequent cases also raised questions and Scotland Yard began a rapid cross-check on evidence in cases still pending.

Some police officers may have been confident that they could still go ahead but the CPS may have been more cautious, arguing that the police methodology of using undercover officers could be seriously attacked in court, ruining prosecutions.

Despite the collapse of cases Sir Peter Imbert, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, has promised that the battle against football hooli-

ganism will continue. His senior officers are trying to analyse the mistakes that have been made, and one outcome is that in future operations will be divided between intelligence-gathering exercises and the search for usable evidence in court.

The two most recent of the four football hooligan trials to collapse took place at Southwark Crown Court on June 27. Charges against seven Millwall supporters were dropped when no evidence was offered and Judge Butler, QC, ordered not guilty verdicts to be recorded.

The trials came after the arrests of 18 people in January 1987.

The trials were split into four because of the large numbers involved.

Southwark Crown Court was told that two people were convicted and four acquitted in an earlier trial at another court. The evidence against those standing trial at Southwark was held to be almost entirely of a lesser nature than that against those acquitted at the first trial, and it was held to be not right to ask a jury to convict on evidence that another jury had found insufficient.

Mr Alan Suckling, QC, told the court, referring to the second Southwark trial: "Because of an investigation against police officers, no evidence was offered".

Countryman with design for city living



Sir Terence Conran, pencil and sketchpad at the ready, combining business with pleasure on a pleasant weekend in his country home.

Off-duty: Moments of relaxation are rare for the man whose work has brought simple, functional design within the reach of everyone. Sir Terence Conran now runs the Habitat chain, BHS, Mothercare and his flagship, the Conran Shop, housed in the restored Michelin Building.

Weekends for Sir Terence, aged 56, begin in the secluded grounds of

his manor house in Berkshire, where he sits under the shade of an old English elm with sketchpad and pencil and, as the day wears on, a bottle of wine and a cigar. Some of his most successful designs have begun life as simply sketched outlines, drawn in those private moments.

"Most of the work I do is a pleasure, not a bore", he said. "I start to sketch

and when there is suddenly a burst of productivity.

On the Conran sketch pad now is a private project, the development of Butler's Wharf on London's South Bank, due for completion in 1991.

The 12-acre site will have 1,000 homes, shops, offices, workshops, restaurants and coffee bars, a design museum, a hostel for 300 students of

the London School of Economics and a pier for London's new waterbus service.

In the meantime the latest Conran venture will be unveiled on Friday when the London Pavilion reopens, its interiors refurbished by the Conran Design team.

(Report and photograph by Ros Drinkwater)

Councils' trading ban plea

By John Spicer, Employment Affairs Correspondent

Local authorities say they no longer want to be responsible for the enforcement of the Sunday trading ban.

They believe they do not have widespread public support and would rather spend the money on other environmental and health priorities. Most complaints about Sunday trading came from rival businesses, not the public.

The Association of District Councils has forwarded its complaints to Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Attorney General, after a survey of Sunday trading.

Of the 232 authorities which replied, 95 said Sunday trading was prevalent and that they regard the worst offenders as the national DIY chains, such as Payless, Texas Home-care, B & Q, W H Smith's Do-It-All, Queensway and Great Mills/RMC.

Only 15 authorities employ staff on routine inspections; 192 authorities said they take action only after complaints.

Mr John Denison, the chairman of the association's general services committee, said that enforcement by prosecution was a lottery because of

inconsistency among benches.

The survey showed that since January 1 last year, 122 councils - 53 per cent of those who responded - had taken action against Sunday traders. The majority of authorities - 62 per cent - had prosecuted one or more of the DIY chains.

Stores pursued every available argument, causing substantial delay, and continued to trade.

A tactic was now used where alleged offenders claim that restrictions on Sunday trading contravene Article 30 of the Treaty of Rome.

Channon in road talks with private industry

By Richard Ford, Political Correspondent

Merchant bankers and construction companies will hold talks with Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Transport today about greater private sector involvement in developing the road and rail infrastructure.

With pressure mounting on the Government to move quickly to tackle transport congestion, ministers and their advisers are considering radical solutions and alter-

native forms of finance put forward by private companies.

One of those ideas is for a toll only "executive lane" along side the M1.

Repairs until next Monday:

London and South-east

M1 London: contraflow jns 4-5 (Edgware/Harrow); north-bound entry closed at jn 4; diversion via A41 and jn 5.
M1 Bedfordshire: lane closures jns 12-13 (Teddington/Bedford).

M25 Buckinghamshire: works between jns 15-17 (M4/Maple Cross).

M25 Surrey: contraflow jns 11-12 (Chertsey/M3).
M11 Essex: contraflow jns 8-9 (Stansted/A11).

M12 Kent: lane closures at jn 5 (Sittingbourne).
M40 Thames Valley: contraflow jns 6-7 (Watlington/Thames) with slip road closures at jn 7.
M4 Thames Valley: contraflow jns 12-13 (Theale/Newbury).

Midlands

M5 Hereford/Worcester: contraflow jns 5-6 (Droitwich/Worcester north).

M26 W Midlands: lane closures jns 6-7.

M42 W Midlands: contraflow jns 6-5 (A45/A41).

North

M6 Cheshire: contraflow jns 16-17 (Kilgobbin/Sandbach).
M62 Greater Manchester: lane restrictions jns 21-22 (A640/A672).

M63 Greater Manchester: two lanes each direction jns 1-7 (M62/A56) with contraflow over Barton Bridge and 40mph speed limit; slip road closures at jn 4 (B5158/A5081).

Scotland

M74 Strathclyde: contraflow jns 7-8; contraflow at jn 4 (Murrayville).
M74 Lanarkshire: lane closures jns 9-11; southbound slip road south of jn 4 to north of jn 6.
M98 Tayside: lane closures north of jn 4 to north of jn 6.

Wales and West

M45 Wales: restrictions jns 24-27 (Newport/Portsmouth).
M5 Gloucestershire: contraflow jns 9-11.
Information supplied by AA Roadwatch.

Aftermath of cruise ship killings

Greek blunders and police rivalry hinder inquiries

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Confusion, blunders and blatant contradictions that are plaguing the official Greek investigations six days after the attack on board the City of Athens, inevitably cast an embarrassing shadow over today's meeting of European Community foreign ministers in Athens, the first held under the Greek presidency.

Terrorism was not on the agenda of the one-day political co-operation session, but Mr Karolos Papoulias, the presiding Greek Foreign Minister, promised to give his colleagues a full rundown on the attack. They will be eager to hear why the Greek security services are still groping in the dark over why, how and who staged the sea assault that left nine dead and 80 foreign tourists injured.

Before that Mr Papoulias has had to explain to his French opposite number, M Roland Dumas, over private dinner last night why the Greek Government, with what French officials described as "callous incompetence", branded as terrorists two French passengers who died in the attack. One of them was Isabelle Bismuth, aged 23, who was photo-

graphed on board the ship playing cards with an Arab. He was identified as Mohammed Zozad (whose real name is believed to be Sojod), wanted as a prime suspect for the attack. The police promptly described her as a "Moroccan accomplice", published her picture and issued an arrest warrant.

Outraged protests from the woman's family in Paris prompted them to drop the description. She was later recognized from dental records as one of the badly charred bodies found on the burning ship. No apology was offered.

Forty-eight hours later a jubilant Greek Minister of Merchant Marine, Mr Evangelos Yannopoulos, announced that eight witnesses had recognized the face of another dead Frenchman as that of the second assailant. They even remembered his khaki shirt as he sprayed random machinegun fire at passengers on the deck. He was named as Roland Vigneron, an alleged accomplice of Sojod.

Vigneron - whose identification papers name him as Laurant, not Roland - was 23

and an engineering student at Lille University.

His family also confirmed that his name was Laurant, indignantly dismissed the terrorist allegations, and said he was travelling in Greece with his fiancée, Annie Audejean. He died of multiple grenade wounds and burns one hour after being admitted to a Piraeus hospital. His fiancée's body was tentatively identified among the nine dead.

"There is no proof showing that Vigneron was a terrorist," said M Pierre Robin, the First Secretary of the French Embassy here. "On the contrary, all the indications at our disposal point in the opposite direction."

Vigneron's family had pleaded with the Greek authorities not to publish his photograph out of respect for his memory. The plea was ignored.

The authorities were undeterred. "This was clearly the work of a suicide squad," an official told reporters, adding that Sojod was probably the badly mangled and carbonized body remaining in the mortuary. Yet in the same breath he said he would not comment on reports that an

Arab now being questioned by police was Sojod. What angered the French Government was that the allegations were made public without checking with the French authorities the background of any French suspects.

The Greek security services have never enjoyed a reputation for exceptional skill. What has aggravated an admittedly complicated affair has been the antagonism between the police and the Coastguard, which has the main jurisdiction in this case.

These and other services, often criticized for incompetence and sloppiness, were not only eager to be first with the news but also withheld tips and leads from the others, hoping they would blunder.

There has also been a subliminal eagerness to exonerate the Arabs.

Allegations which were put out by the Palestine Liberation Organization office here that the attack had been engineered by the American and Israeli secret services were given big headlines.

The Greek authorities have now stopped putting out statements about the investigation. Letters, page 13



Victims of the attack on the Greek cruise ship, Laurant Vigneron with his fiancée, Annie Audejean, at a celebration in Bourges last year. He died of his wounds in a Greek hospital.

US admits radiation build-up at air bases

From Paul Bompard Rome

A warning from the United States Air Force has spread fears of dangerous radiation levels around the Italian town of Aviano, 50 miles north of Venice.

The American military authorities said the quantity of radon gas in buildings in and around the nearby Nato base is above their safety level of 20 picocuries per litre of air. According to US environmental authorities, the safe maximum level is four.

Radon is produced by the natural decomposition of uranium and considered a contributory factor in lung cancer. The cause of the build-up is more likely to be bad architecture than nuclear warheads.

A document released by the Americans after analyses last December recommends better ventilation to reduce the accumulation of radon gas in buildings, and calls for monthly checks both in Aviano and at Kadana in Japan, a base which has similarly unacceptable levels.

The gas emanates naturally from the earth, and can accumulate dangerously in poorly ventilated buildings. Radium 226, the element that produces radon, should not be present in "yellow cake", the semi-refined uranium ore used in nuclear weapons and reactors.

Opposition in Pakistan

Zia's old business allies start to switch allegiance

From Zahid Hussain, Lahore

Pakistan's powerful business and trading community, which for 11 years supported President Zia, now seems to have joined the revolt against his Government.

New tax measures proposed by the Finance Minister, Dr Mahbubul Haq, in last month's budget, prompted a strike by traders in Punjab's main cities last Thursday, and although President Zia has agreed to withdraw some of the proposals, the traders remain unpacified.

The Anjuman Tajran Punjab, or Punjab Traders' Association, has given a warning that industries would also join traders in a nationwide strike if their demands are not met.

Trade and industry officials in Karachi - Hyderabad has been placed under curfew after an armed attack on its mayor and some councillors (Zahid Hussain writes). According to reports reaching here, an armed gang ambushed the mayor, Mr Aftab Sheikh, and his supporters outside his residence yesterday, shooting him four times in the chest. One councillor was killed and 15 others are said to be injured.

accuse the Government of putting the onus of the new tax measures on their sectors while exempting agriculture. The proposals, they claim, would also make them more likely to tax evasion charges.

But the Finance Minister says the measures are needed to stop wide-scale tax evasion. He has alleged that most traders do not pay tax and that with the new measures, government revenue would be increased by about £1 billion a year.

The Government has already imposed a 12 per cent sales tax which traders claim

caused a steep price rise. A leading businessman in Lahore, Mr Farooq Jameel, says consumers are resisting the price rises. "There is a total slump in business, as consumers are not prepared to buy," he said.

A leading Punjab businessman said traders previously supported the Government because it brought stability, but President Zia's dissolution in May of the National Assembly, coupled with his refusal to name an election date, had plunged the country into political turmoil.

"No one knows what is going to happen," said Mr Jameel. "We have written off business for the next eight months." This uncertainty has also caused a flight of capital from the country, with repercussions on foreign exchange rates - official and otherwise.

The political clout of the business community was felt when their agitation against the former Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, resulted in a military coup led by General Zia.

But as support for President Zia wanes, even Mr Nawaz Sharif, a leading industrialist and businessman and Punjab's Chief Minister, appears unable to stem anti-government sentiments.

Traders are now taking part in opposition rallies. Banners welcoming Miss Benazir Bhutto, the principal opposition figure, were seen in all the leading markets on Thursday. For her part, Miss Bhutto is exploiting the business sector's discontent.

While in Lahore last week she met leading industrialists and businessmen and charged the Government with creating unnecessary hardship for traders and shopkeepers.

Angola peace talks enter crucial phase

From Jan Raath, Harare

The next 20 days is likely to produce the most frenetic series of shuffles yet in the peace negotiations over Angola and Namibia.

The first week of August is the deadline for negotiators from Angola, Cuba, South Africa and the United States to meet again after a "statement of principle" agreed in New York last week at a meeting of lower-level officials.

The next deadline after August is September 29, by which time overall agreement is supposed to have been reached, although diplomatic observers are almost unanimous in the belief that this is impossible. The date is also the 10th anniversary of UN Resolution 435, which set a timetable for the independence of Namibia.

Senior Jorge Risquet Valdez, a member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party and President Castro's chief negotiator, tried to evince optimism at a two-hour press conference here last week, when he said agreement by September 29 was "not impossible". Alternately champing on an eight-inch cigar and growling through his interpreter's staccato English, Se-

ñor Risquet described the Cuban and Angolan position.

The starting points are a withdrawal by South African troops - estimated at between 4,000 and 9,000 - from Angola, coupled with the ending of support by the US and South Africa for Mr Jonas Savimbi's rebel Unita movement, and international guarantees by South Africa that it will not again attack Angola.

Only then would Cuba countenance a simultaneous withdrawal of 55,000 Cuban troops and the implementation of Resolution 435. He said that the UN plan, which includes the withdrawal of South African troops, called for a 12-13 month implementation, while the Cuban withdrawal would take "much longer". This will be the chief sticking point for the South Africans.

The ending of American support for Unita is a precondition for Cuban withdrawal. However, negotiations would be carried out bilaterally between Angola and the US.

Señor Risquet believes that South Africa is now "serious" about negotiating and acknowledged the "positive role" of the US.

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30	\$33,470	\$66,976	\$100,437	\$167,414
35	\$23,809	\$47,632	\$72,472	\$122,554
40	\$15,482	\$31,336	\$47,002	\$78,790
45	\$9,334	\$18,671	\$28,258	\$47,318
50	\$5,183	\$10,582	\$15,871	\$26,815
55	\$2,411	\$5,010	\$7,609	\$12,807

The figures opposite show how much existing investors are receiving from Norwich Union. Simply find the nearest age to your own down the left hand column, then read across from left to right and you'll see the appropriate figures for a monthly investment of £10, £20, £30 and £50. Of course, you can invest more. Your Personal Illustration will indicate the sum you could expect to receive on retirement. The figures illustrated are based upon actual payouts as at 1/7/88 for an Endowment-with-profits policy for male ages at outset, and paying equivalent monthly premiums as shown, with a retirement age of 65. In most cases, females would have received more. The values shown have been achieved over a period of high inflation and high investment returns. The past is not necessarily a guide to the future. CASH SECURITY PLAN is based on Norwich Union's with-profits Endowment policy.

AND HERE'S HOW MUCH YOUR LIFE COVER COULD BE WORTH...

AGE NOW	MONTHLY INVESTMENT			
	£10	£20	£30	£50
25	\$4,410	\$9,441	\$14,467	\$24,523
30	\$3,660	\$7,834	\$12,004	\$20,349
35	\$2,976	\$6,370	\$9,761	\$16,547
40	\$2,363	\$5,058	\$7,750	\$13,137
45	\$1,838	\$3,934	\$6,028	\$10,218
50	\$1,361	\$2,913	\$4,464	\$7,566
55	\$913	\$1,954	\$2,995	\$5,076

It's easy to see how much your estate would receive if you died before the age of 65. Once again, simply find the nearest age to your own in the left hand column and read across. If you'd like a more accurate illustration, fill in the Request opposite and return it to us, or if you want further information, call the FREE Hotline on 0800 515100. The life cover shown assumes that we are able to accept you at ordinary rates.

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Surname (Please Mr Mrs Miss Ms)

Forename(s)

Address

Postcode

Please tick: YES or NO to these questions and sign and date the declaration.

1 Do you engage in any hazardous activity or occupation (eg. extreme sports, diving, climbing, driving, motor sports, etc)? YES NO

2 Have you ever had a serious illness or operation or are you now receiving any treatment, or expecting any medical treatment, or undergoing treatment, or have you ever been treated for cancer, or have you ever been treated for AIDS or any other sexually transmitted disease? YES NO

3 Have you ever had a serious illness or operation or are you now receiving any treatment, or expecting any medical treatment, or undergoing treatment, or have you ever been treated for cancer, or have you ever been treated for AIDS or any other sexually transmitted disease? YES NO

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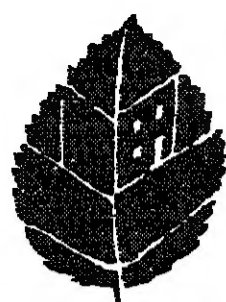
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Please note that the details you are being asked to supply may be used to provide you with information about other products and services which the Norwich Union Group can offer.

Address your envelope WITHOUT A STAMP TO: The Norwich Union Life Insurance Society, Direct Dept, FREEPOST, Norwich NR1 3JG.

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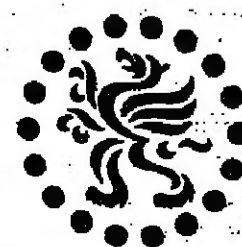
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 I **am/am not an existing Midland Bank customer.
 Branch (if Midland customer) _____
 **Delete one of these



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Atlanta razzmatazz spices a party convention crafted specially for the TV cameras

Democratic pilgrims glimpse end of lean years

From Charles Bremner, Atlanta

Mr Michael Dukakis may be harnessing a new minimalist mood in America but the message clearly bypassed the tumult that descended on Atlanta at the weekend for what is being billed as the most spectacular event to hit the city since General Sherman—a Republican—burnt it down in 1864.

"Jesse's pour" notwithstanding, the Democratic convention will be devoid of the knock-'em-down, drag-'em-out political combat that gave such zest to old gatherings. It has been a quarter-century since the last real political bloodshed, but that does not matter.

For the thousands of funny-hatted party faithful in the city of Scarlett O'Hara and Coca-Cola, the mood is dominated by one idea: the lean years may be ending. For the first time since 1976, the Democrats believe they have a good chance of putting their man in the White House.

Mr Jackson's theatrics seem just what is needed to inject a little creative tension into the event. Imagine a Wembley Cup final, Oscar night in Hollywood, and a royal wedding and you have the hoop-la of an American party convention. In its scale, theatre and lack of ideological fervour, it makes a British Labour Party conference look like a quarrel in the pub.

There is another big difference between the American convention and the European variety. The event here is tailored for television. Atlanta has been devised and script-

written by television showmen and the day's deliberations do not start until the evening, when the hundreds of studios and satellite trucks switch on their signals.

No wonder that the main ambition of several hundred delegates is to meet Dan Rather, the millionaire news priest of the television new business.

Zapping between high-tech video shows, marching bands and fast-paced, made-for-TV speeches, the convention managers hope to keep the viewers away from the usual



Former President Jimmy Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, waving from the Atlanta podium. In 1976 they shared the podium in New York after Mr Carter won the nomination.



US ELECTION

soap operas and violence on the other channels.

Media coaches spent the weekend priming provincial speakers on video-presence. Scripts are being edited by professionals before being fed into the teleprompter and Mr Mike Sheehan gives each performer 15 minutes on a mock-up podium. "Whatever you do, don't wear a paisley tie," he told Mr Jim Callaway of

Texas, who is due for two minutes of glory tonight. "It looks like little bugs crawling around." Better to have your speech massacred by Mr Sheehan than inflict it on tens of millions of couch potatoes at home who might decide to switch channels or vote Republican.

The week's events will be relayed by 15,000 newshounds, almost four for every convention delegate and the biggest number to cover any event in history. Most will never see the debate from the inside the Omni forum.

The media are holed up in a colossal barn alongside the World Convention Centre, a place so big they use electric golf carts to get around.

More like East's Court than a working press centre, the media site is home for much corporate one-upmanship. There are no blondes in bikinis, but the Motor Show is brought to mind by the souvenirs, carpets, sofas and pot plants of the lavish hospitality areas offered by the big newspapers and the networks.

Atlanta, which sees the convention as a historic moment to sell the new South, seduced the hard-nosed news crowd with a huge party on Saturday night, complete with four rock bands, lasers, limitless drink and "Dukakis delight" icecream—a combination of Michael's favourite chocolate and Kitty's beloved strawberry. The organisers also thoughtfully supplied telephone numbers for any journalist needing to be bailed out of the local jail.

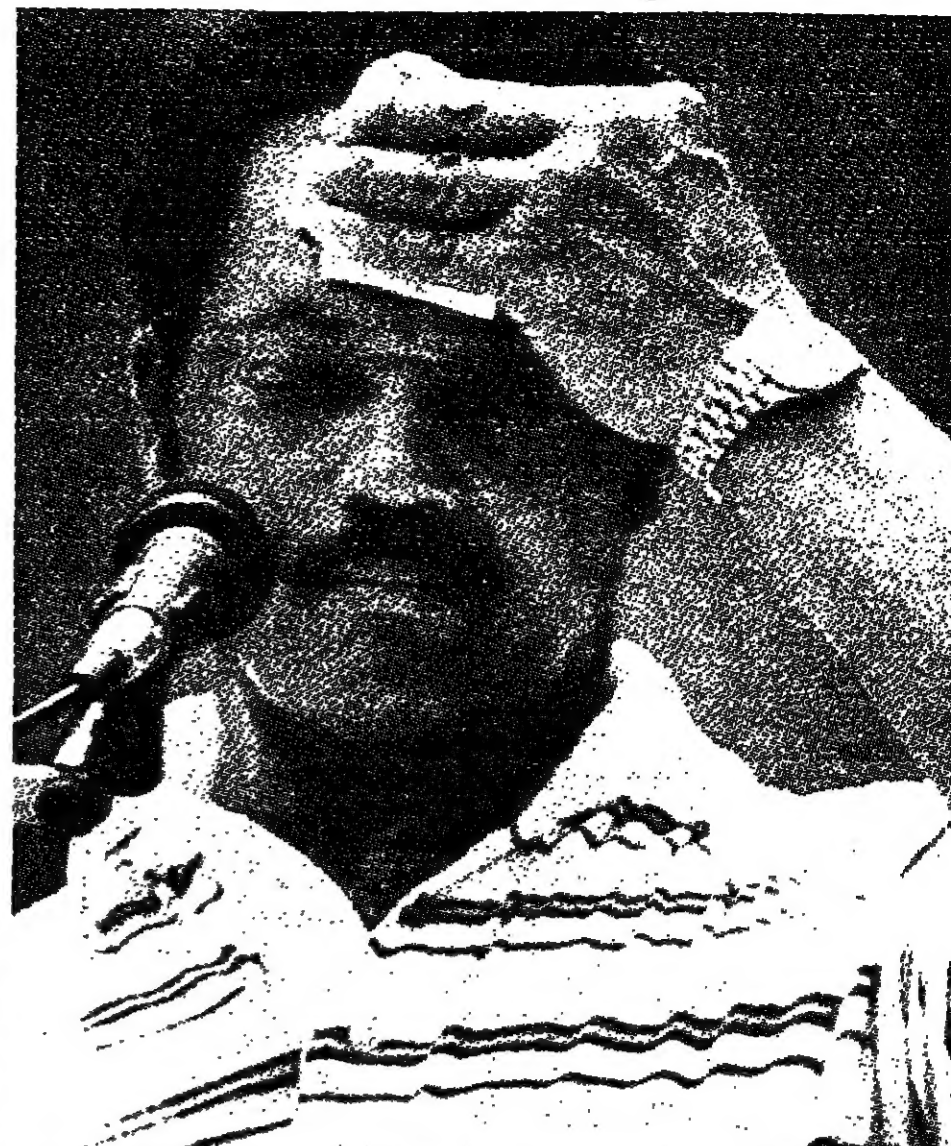
Attracting the attention of

the media circus is a prime pursuit at conventions. There is no better time to argue your case for any cause. Gay activists, flat earthers and white supremacists are all giving the convention a nice nostalgic feel. "We smoke pot and we like it a lot" chanted an army of middle-aged hippies yesterday.

Some of the well-scrubbed new generation of yuppiecrats—wearing suits in the 100 degree heat—looked on askance. But the local police, not known for their broadmindedness, must have been attending the etiquette classes that the city has given the taxi-drivers, because they made no move against the source of a cloud of suspicious smoke wafting from the marchers.

Arriving in a "buscade" is the most effective way of drawing attention to yourself. Mr Jackson's was the most impressive because he recruited several hundred journalists to add to his few dozen political passengers.

Late yesterday, the spotlight was to turn to the Rev Al Sharpton, New York's pompadour-haired civil rights activist or charlatan, according to your view. The preacher is driving from New York handcuffed to Miss Tawana Brawley, the black girl whose claims of racial rape has stirred a city psycho-drama. Governor Mario Cuomo, keynote speaker at the last convention, said he could stay away because he fears "Fat AF" may stage an incident at the first convention in the Deep South since 1860.



The Rev Jesse Jackson coping with 100-degree heat on Saturday while delivering a speech in Chattanooga, Tennessee, last stop on his bus trip to the convention in Atlanta, Georgia.

WORLD ROUNDUP

Squatters ready for confrontation

Amsterdam—The final chapter in Amsterdam's squatting history looks set to close today when police are due to evict 130 inhabitants from a former military depot (A Correspondent writes). The site, in Comdstraat in east Amsterdam, is the last stronghold of the squatter movement. The four buildings were occupied in 1985 and provide workspace as well as housing.

The eviction, due to begin at dawn, is expected to result in confrontation with the police. Squatters spent the weekend digging "anti-tank" trenches, building barricades and assembling objects on the roofs of the four-storey buildings. They also built a stage and seating for 1,500 "spectators", and have sold tickets for what they have promised would be "a gigantic spectacle" with theatre, music and poetry performances.

A spokesman for the squatters, Ms Barbara Jansma, said they would resist police with force if necessary. They had refused an offer of two alternative buildings because they were unsuitable and contained dangerous asbestos panels. A police spokesman said that riot police would be on hand if the squatters resisted the order to leave. A council spokesman said the squatters were obstructing the city's programme to build 141 new homes.

'Refugee' flees US

Moscow (AP)—Mr Glen Michael Sauter, an American citizen reportedly claiming to have been harassed by US intelligence agents, has been granted asylum in the Soviet Union, *Izvestia* said yesterday. It said Mr Sauter received asylum because he was being "unfoundedly persecuted". Neither *Izvestia* nor a similar brief report by Tass gave any details about Mr Sauter or the alleged incidents. The US Embassy said that diplomats had not been contacted about the incident and were unfamiliar with Mr Sauter's name. ● BOSTON: Mr Benjamin Charny, a Soviet Jew who is suffering from cancer and a serious heart condition, and his wife, Yadviga, arrived here on Mr Armand Hammer's private jet after a nine-year struggle to emigrate.

Flood toll up to 150

Kunda, Bangladesh (Reuters)—Tens of thousands of Bangladeshis face hunger and disease after being made homeless by floods that have killed 150 people. Officials said that at least that number nationally had drowned or died from snake bites or disease. But unofficial sources were estimating the death toll at nearly 250.

In Kunda, 80 miles east of Dhaka, the capital, one doctor from the Save the Children Fund, with 12 uneducated assistants, was facing "almost an impossible task" trying to care for 7,000 people stranded in half-submerged shanties.

Shuttle delay threat

Washington—The planned launch of the first space shuttle since the Challenger disaster may be delayed after the detection of a small gas leak in one of the steering engines of the shuttle *Discovery* (Christopher Thomas writes).

Nasa technicians detected the smell of nitrogen tetroxide gas while preparing the *Discovery* on the launch pad, but after several hours they had not found the sources of the leak. The space agency said it was too early to determine whether the launch, now planned for early September, would have to be postponed.

250,000 hail the loser

Mexico City—An estimated quarter of a million supporters of Senator Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, right candidate of the National Democratic Front, filled the Zocalo plaza in a demonstration on Saturday against alleged fraud in the July 6 election won by the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (Alan Robinson writes).

The Zocalo and surrounding streets were completely filled. Armed police stood by but the meeting, in which Senator Cárdenas spoke for an hour, went off peacefully. He accused the Mexican Government of breaking its promise of a clean election when it saw the vote going against the PRI. The right-wing candidate, Señor Carlos Salinas de Gortari. The right-wing National Action Party has protested against the election result to the Organization of American States.

Elephant honoured

Colombo (Reuters)—Sri Lanka's best-loved holy elephant, which died on Saturday of old age, will be stuffed and preserved as a national treasure. Temple officials said yesterday, Raja, which had lived 81 years, carried a gold basket containing relics of the Buddha in an annual religious pageant in the central hills of Kandy for 50 years. Hundreds of men and women wept as they filed past Raja's body at the Temple of the Tooth. The order to preserve Raja was given by President Jayawardene, an animal lover who sent a veterinary team whenever it fell ill.

Gulf attacks underline failure of shipping protection

Escort duties stretch American naval resources

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

A year after beginning the tanker escort operation in the Gulf, the United States finds itself caught in an open-ended, expensive and controversial commitment that has demonstrably failed to stem the tanker war.

Attacks on commercial shipping have increased substantially, while American military commanders complain that their huge, sophisticated armoured force is inappropriate for close-range skirmishing with small Iranian vessels.

Leaders of the US armed forces began drafting plans earlier this year to reduce the number of ships, but Washington made it abruptly clear that there was no intention of substantially reducing the commitment soon.

The White House appears to have decided to leave the escort operation intact in the last months of the Reagan Administration, leaving the issue to the next President. In the meantime, American naval power worldwide is being severely stretched.

About 15,000 US military personnel are in the Gulf on

board 27 navy ships, including aircraft carriers and high-technology cruisers like the USS Vincennes, which shot down an Iran Air A300 Airbus carrying 290 people.

Even among congressional Republicans, there is considerable disenchantment with the present policy. Senators Ted Stevens, Alfonse d'Amato and Warren Rudman issued a report after a trip to the Gulf saying that the US presence

"has far less to do with oil than it does with the politics of the region."

Marine General George Crist, head of the US Central Command, who has had the mission of escorting reflagged Kuwaiti tankers since the operation began on July 22, told Members of Congress last February in secret testimony just released: "I don't think anyone in the Arab world thought we would stay the

course." He said that because the US had stayed, "we are the big winners now in the Gulf."

Other commanders, however, are less convinced. One senior officer complained recently that he was "tired of wearing out our navy to protect other nations' oil."

The Gulf operation has exposed some glaring weaknesses. General Crist said the navy had high-tech cruisers to handle threats like Iran's anti-

ship missiles and F4 fighters but lacked high-speed patrol boats to fight hit-and-run attacks by Iranian gunboats.

"What we are faced with in the northern part of the Gulf is low-intensity conflict at sea. We did not build our boats or ships to fight that kind of war. Even the boats that we built for Vietnam are riverboats, designed for duty in rivers, not open seas."

He noted that the 110ft

vessels Britain built for the US Coast Guard could perform well. But earlier this year Mr Frank Carlucci, the Defence Secretary, rejected the cutters for Gulf duty, partly because of congressional concern that they were needed to fight the flow of illegal drugs.

The Centre for Defence Information, drawing data from government and maritime sources, said that since the escort operation started, 187 attacks had been made against commercial shipping, compared with 117 the previous year. Iran carried out 105 of the attacks this year, compared with 82 by Iraq. ● ABU DHABI: Japan will soon install a British-made electronic navigation system in the Gulf to reinforce security in the region (AFP reports). Mr Koji Omi, head of a parliamentary delegation touring the Gulf, said that Iranian officials said they would not reject the project.

● NICOSIA: Iran said it had asked Aeroperiale, the French manufacturer of the Airbus shot down over the Gulf, for help in finding the plane's flight recorder.

Buoyant Saddam offers peace deal to Iranians

Baghdad (Reuters)—President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, riding the crest of a wave of military victories, yesterday offered Iran peace after nearly eight years of war.

The move came as a communiqué from the High Command in Baghdad said that Iraq had withdrawn its troops from more than 2,000 square miles of Iranian territory they had captured last week.

President Saddam made his offer in a nationwide speech commemorating the 20th anniversary of the ruling Baath Party's rise to power and the 30th anniversary of the July revolution which toppled the Iraqi monarchy.

He declared: "We today extend our hands for an honourable peace and call

upon Tehran's rulers to conclude genuine lessons from their defeats and abortive adventures against Iraq and (other) countries in the Gulf."

Iraq had offered Iran peace before, but the latest move by Baghdad was the first from a position of strength in the Gulf War, which began in September, 1980.

During the last three months Iraq has scored a string of military victories against Iran, starting in April when elite troops recaptured the southern Fao Peninsula, occupied by Iran for more than two years.

A month later, the Iraqis pushed Tehran's forces out of the Shalamcheh area east of Basra before going on to

recapture the oil-rich Majnoon islands and Zubaidat district in the south-central war front.

President Saddam reiterated Iraq's commitment to UN Security Council Resolution 598, which orders a ceasefire, and he accused some states, which he did not name, of "trying to rearrange the sequence of the resolution's items to meet their own ambitious goals."

Turning to the Palestinian problem, he criticized Syria for what he described as "crimes against the Palestinian people"—a reference to fighting between Syrian-backed guerrillas and those loyal to Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, whom Iraq continues to support.

California budget row

Aids cash cuts opposed

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

Medical authorities and lawmakers, concerned about the growing spread of Aids in California, America's most populous state, this week launched a campaign to persuade Governor George Deukmejian to restore some \$28 million (£16.8 million) he has cut from the state's \$44 billion budget.

The money had been earmarked for Aids research, hospice care, education and treatment in a state which has more Aids cases diagnosed than any other in the nation.

Mr John Vasconcellos, a Democrat from Santa Clara who is chairman of the state's Aids Budget Task Force, said: "On account of (Mr Deukmejian's) vetoes, the... people in Los Angeles who don't have Aids are more vulnerable... and those who do are less likely to have the services, treatment and counselling that they have a right to expect."

The Aids money was just

part of \$472 million the governor removed from the budget. Mr John Mortimer, a spokesman for Aids Project of Los Angeles, which provides treatment and counselling for sufferers, called the cuts "a human tragedy and an economic tragedy."

Even with the governor's paring, California is expected to spend \$67 million on Aids, an increase of about 27 per cent over last year. The governor claims that, with federal funding, California's Aids spending would actually total \$89.8 million.

However, those on the front line fighting the disease claim the cuts will severely impede the increasingly expensive everyday battle against Aids. They point out that some of the money was to be used for the development of experimental drugs, while other funds were to be used for education and health screening for people who have

proved positive in tests for the Aids virus.

Mr Mortimer said the money was desperately needed. "We're talking about an epidemic where there will be a huge growth in the number of cases, where needs are already not adequately addressed."

There's a six-week waiting list for counselling."

Dr Alan Trachtenberg, head of the state's Aids research and statistics section, estimated that the number of cases in California doubled each year.

Earlier this year California overtook New York in newly diagnosed cases, according to the Centres for Disease Control in Atlanta. California's total of 4,638 new cases in 1987 amounted to 22.4 per cent of all cases diagnosed in the United States. There were 4,047 cases in New York.

As of February this year the centres had received reports of 53,814 Americans with Aids, 30,158 of whom had died.

Salvadorean rebels' ban on traffic only partial success

From Tom Gibb, San Salvador

For the fourth time this year left-wing rebels have sought to paralyse El Salvador's roads by threatening to attack vehicles. But although the latest transport ban, which started on Friday, has caused widespread disruption, it has been less effective in the capital than previous boycotts.

The traffic bans are a common rebel tactic in the eight-year-old civil war. The rebels' radio station, Radio Venceremos, warned that any vehicle outside the main cities would be considered a target, and, in the capital, buses, taxis and commercial vehicles were told to stay off the road.

In the past such threats have been backed up. At least 800 buses and other public transport vehicles have been burnt in the course of the war.

But the hardest hit are those the guerrillas claim to represent. "If I do not turn up, I will be sacked," said Señor Carlos

Hernández, one of thousands walking into the capital to work. "It is difficult for the people. Those who have fancy cars do not have to worry."

He said he had to walk more than five miles to the construction site where he works. But as private cars in the capital were not included, the wealthy suburbs have hardly been affected.

The ban also provided the military with something of a public relations coup. Thousands of troops have been patrolling the roads backed up by armoured cars and helicopters. Heavily guarded convoys run between the main cities. Television advertisements show troops helping women and children into army lorries. "The Army is here to protect you against the terrorists," goes the commentary.

Faced with the choice of losing their jobs or riding in army convoys, most people

choose the latter. Meanwhile a junior officer and another soldier were killed at the weekend in a guerrilla ambush in the west of the country. A lorry was burnt on the outskirts of San Salvador. Some drivers have removed their number plates to prevent identification, while privately owned buses have had their plates and other distinguishing signs covered with paper.

However, commercial traffic entering the country has stopped completely. Drivers are unwilling to risk travelling and prefer to wait at the frontiers until the ban is lifted. In the past, transport bans have lasted three days. Reports from the troubled northern and eastern sectors say roads are deserted. The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front say they called the ban in protest at military action against a demonstration last week.

Stars fight to preserve chic Paris watering hole

From Alan Tiller, Paris

French film stars launched a petition yesterday to save Fouquet's, the Champs Elysées restaurant which, with its famous terrace, has been an elegant watering hole for 87 years for politicians, writers and celebrities.

The Fouquet's site, on the corner of Avenue Georges V with its great hotels, was acquired by Kuwaiti investors a decade ago. But the restaurant's lease is about to expire and the Kuwaitis have said they want to replace full use of the building, one of many they acquired in that area and in La Défense on the western side of the city during the

1970s. Since that time they have remained dormant.

Yesterday's *Journal du Dimanche* was headlined "Fouquet's en péril", and showed that a committee of film celebrities, including Jean-Paul Belmondo, has already collected several hundred signatures.

Their aim is to persuade M Jack Lang, the French Minister of Culture, to declare the restaurant a historical monument.

This would prevent it from being turned into an office block, bank or another of the fast-food outlets which have sprung up on the famous avenue.

M Lang's ministry, which has "classified" a few other restaurants such as Maxim's, is being non-

committal. A spokesman said legal protection of the restaurant was being studied, but that first a consensus, or compromise, would be sought with the Kuwaitis.

The fate of La Coupole, the famous Montparnasse restaurant which was Jean-Paul Sartre's "canteen", is not a happy precedent. Its new owners said they would preserve it despite massive redevelopment of the site. But viewed from the outside the current building site has left little of the old charm.

For some years the character of the Champs Elysées also has been changing—for the worse, in the opinion of many Parisians. Not only banks and hamburgers but also airline offices and pizzerias have

replaced *grands cafés*, like the Marignan.

Fouquet's has survived and has recently enjoyed a new vogue as a club for the cinema set (most French and American film companies have offices on the Champs Elysées).

Louis Fouquet in 1901 bought the café for coachmen of horse-drawn fiacres and added an apostrophe "because it sounds more English".

Certainly the English have long been associated with Fouquet's. Lloyd George and Churchill enjoyed apéritifs there before the war and the restaurant was also widely used by racehorse owners and jockeys after important events such as the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe.

Simenon and Hemingway were

regulars, but the restaurant became most associated with screen stars such as Marlene Dietrich and the French actor, Jean Gabin. John Huston propped up the bar on many occasions, once working on the adaptation of *Moby Dick* for the cinema.

The restaurant's director, M Maurice Casanova, has said he wants Fouquet's to continue in business. The previous director, M Jean Dronant, whose family ran the restaurant for 52 years, has sent an impassioned plea to M Jacques Chirac, the Mayor of Paris.

He wrote: "Fouquet's is Paris. It is also a rendezvous for the whole world—past and present. If it closes, all is lost."

Crisis weeks in Armenian challenge to Kremlin

June 15, Yerevan — A session of the Armenian supreme soviet sanctioned a resolution criticizing the crimes committed in the city of Sumgait in Azerbaijan. This meeting was not mentioned in the mass media.

June 17, Azerbaijan — A session of the supreme soviet of Azerbaijan was boycotted by the delegates from Nagorno-Karabakh.

June 22, Yerevan — Demonstrations in defence of the jailed Armenian nationalist Paruir Airikyan. Some 20,000 people gathered in front of the KGB building at 5 pm and later marched to the Procurator's Office, by which time a further 10,000 had gathered at the KGB building. Five

THE SOVIET OPPOSITION

leaders of the demonstration were received by the Deputy Procurator. They demanded that Mr Airikyan's family should be able to visit him, that the "slandorous charges" against him should be abandoned, and that he should be released.

June 23, Yerevan — Mr Airikyan was allowed to meet his two sisters for 30 minutes. They said he was well, but that he was threatened with criminal proceedings. Demonstrations in his defence continued in Yerevan.

July 3, Yerevan — At least 50,000 women held a meeting in the Theatre Square. The local head of the KGB, Kazaryan, urged them to disperse. Several of the women hit him with their umbrellas, calling him a "traitor". The meeting demanded the immediate release of Mr Air-

Strikes, demonstrations and riots erupted in Azerbaijan and Armenia in February, following public pressure on the Regional Soviet of Deputies in Stepanakert, the capital of Nagorno-Karabakh. These resulted in the Regional Soviet voting heavily in favour of the region seceding from Azerbaijan and joining Armenia. The first strikes in the two republics were quickly followed by violence which left many people — some reports said thousands — dead and injured. The following events of the past month illustrate how the Soviet Union's greatest postwar constitutional crisis has evolved.

ilyan, who was described as the pride of the Armenian people. The meeting voted in favour of a general strike in support of the demands of the Karabakh movement. About 2,000 demonstrators marched through the streets of Yerevan shouting: "Strike!". In the evening 200,000 people attended a meeting in the Theatre Square where the delegates to the 19th Soviet Communist Party conference spoke of their impressions. The members of the "Committee in the Defence of Paruir Airikyan" spoke of his activities. It was suggested that on July 5 — his 39th birthday — a meeting should be held in Theatre Square. The demonstrators shouted: "Freedom for Paruir Airikyan".

Towards the end of the meeting a representative of the Karabakh Committee announced that July 4 would be the day of a general strike. The Karabakh Committee put forward the demands of the strikers, including an inquiry into the "pogroms" in Sumgait, to be conducted by the Soviet Supreme Court, an end to the blockade of Nagorno-Karabakh, and a guarantee of security for Armenians who live in Azerbaijan.

Square. The speakers demanded an extension to the strike. Demonstrators marched to different districts of the city, calling for people to join the strike. About 10,000 marched to the airport in an attempt to persuade airport workers to join the strike.

There was a scuffle between uniformed KGB troops and demonstrators. The workers at the airport did not join the strike at this time. In the afternoon there was a meeting near the Radio House, where the demonstrators demanded an end to broadcasts in the Azerbaijani language. Then 200,000 people demonstrated in the Theatre Square.

July 5, Stepanakert — Strikes and meetings continue in the city. The troops surrounding

the building of the Regional Committee beat up demonstrators.

July 5, Stepanakert — A group of 450 Armenians working on the construction of this new town, not far from Chernobyl, supported the demands of their striking compatriots.

July 5, Yerevan — The workers at the airport joined the strike. The airport was surrounded by Spetsnaz commandos. The demonstrators found themselves inside a cordon of troops who wore bulletproof vests and carried shields and truncheons. The road leading to the airport was full of soldiers. Tanks and armoured vehicles stood by the side of the road.

The demonstrators at the airport demanded that the leadership of the airport should react to the demonstration and that Yerevan television should report this in the evening programme. The Secretary of the Communist Party of Armenia, Agayan, promised that he would recognize the strike as lawful, and the Karabakh Committee and the people began to disperse. However, some of the dem-



Boris Kevorkov: Secretary of Nagorno-Karabakh region.



Abdul Vizirov: Secretary of the party in Azerbaijan.

onstrators started to shout, demanding that the strike should be reported on television that evening. As they stayed behind, the troops burst into the airport building and started to beat up the demonstrators, as well as people who were waiting for their flights. Some troops began to fire at demonstrators and at least four were killed. July 5-6, Yerevan — Ninety-six people were taken to

hospital after being injured at the airport, and 60 were discharged soon after. This is how a figure of 36 injured was arrived at by the mass media of the republic. The demonstrators with bullet injuries were taken to military hospitals.

A group of 250 tourists signed a document in which they testified that the beatings of demonstrators and the shooting began without any warning.

Lithuania restores national flag

Moscow (Reuters) — The authorities in Lithuania have announced that they will grant official status to the scarlet, green and yellow national flag which flew over the Baltic state before its incorporation into the Soviet Union in 1940.

The announcement by the First Secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party, Mr Algirdas Brazauskas, at a mass meeting in Vilnius on July 9 was met with an ovation and the singing of the Lithuanian national anthem, the republic's party newspaper, *Sovietkaya Litva*, said. "The question of the national flag was considered by the Government and a legal

basis will be established for its favourable resolution very soon," Mr Brazauskas was quoted as saying.

He addressed a gathering of delegates to the recent Moscow party conference and members of the "Initiative Group for the Support of Perestroika", which has called for Lithuanian autonomy over its internal affairs.

Laws still on the statute books which have not been applied recently made the display of the old Lithuanian flag punishable by up to three years in prison. Similar laws were lifted in Estonia last month, allowing the national flag to fly beside the Estonian red flag.

get out of town". "Perestroika through fascism". The funeral of two of the dead was held. The troops beat up people in different districts of the town, including in front of a hospital where people had gathered to find out the condition of the injured.

July 8, Armenia — Almost the entire republic on strike. Since the copper industry in Kachkani has stopped work. In Yerevan there was a large meeting in the Theatre Square. The Karabakh Committee distributed leaflets calling on people to strike until all their demands are met. Strikers demanded that the people responsible for the beatings should be brought to justice. The troops were concentrated in the suburbs of Yerevan and located at the entrance to the city.

July 9-10, Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh — The entire republic and the autonomous region have been brought to a halt by the general strike. Troops were moved into Stepanakert and tanks patrolled all the main roads. For the first time it was confirmed that Spetsnaz troops were used and that the Armenian militia had been disbanded.

July 11, Yerevan — Over 500,000 people attended the rally in Opera Square calling for the annexation of Nagorno-Karabakh by Armenia. Speakers from Nagorno-Karabakh said that this decision was imminent. The demonstration took place despite Armenian and Azerbaijani Communist Party leaders trying the populace to stay at home.

July 12, Yerevan — More than 700,000 people demonstrated in support of the Nagorno-Karabakh soviet's decision to separate the region from Azerbaijan and join Armenia. The soviet also voted to change the name of the region to Artsakh Armenia, its ancient name. The soviet vote was 149-1.

At the demonstration, held at 6 pm, a woman declared that 36 pickets at the airport had been detained by the security forces. Only one of these had been released. He said they "are trying to force false confessions from the pickets, demanding they declare it was they who attacked the soldiers".

The demonstrators also heard that in various regional towns of Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh representatives of the Karabakh Committee had been arrested. Several of them have already disappeared without trace, with the security forces denying that they have taken them into custody.

More than 3,000 Kommunist (Communist Youth League) members resigned, saying that they do not want to belong to an organization "where there are SS soldiers responsible for genocide, and beatings of innocent citizens". Bus drivers in Yerevan claimed that they were no longer prepared to work, even though soldiers had taken them from their homes and forced them to drive the city buses at gunpoint.

One of the drivers declared at a meeting in Opera Square: "The interests of Armenia are higher than our lives. We will join the strike!" The Karabakh Committee estimates that more than 95 per cent of the republic's industry has been brought to a halt.

Canadians adopt a more liberal emergencies law

From John Best, Ottawa

Canada has a new and more liberal emergency measures law, aimed at ensuring that civil liberties do not get trampled upon in time of national crisis.

The new statute, recently approved by Parliament after more than a year of study, replaces the draconian War Measures Act, which is associated with some of the worst abuses of individual freedoms in the history of the country.

Among other things the new statute, officially called the Emergencies Act, will make emergency measures adopted by the Government subject to the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

This means that limitations on fundamental freedoms will have to meet the test of being reasonable and "demonstrably justifiable in a free and democratic society". The legislation passed with all-party support in the House of Commons after being heavily amended at the committee stage to tighten further safeguards proposed in the original version by the Conservative Government.

The Government also accepted two amendments proposed by the Liberal-dominated Senate. One of these requires that military conscription be imposed through legislation rather than Cabinet Order-in-Council.

Canadians have a collective bad conscience about the War Measures Act, which has been on the statute books since the outset of the First World War, and which will now be repealed.

In the so-called "October Crisis" of 1970 it was invoked to deal with what the Government called an apprehended

insurrection in Quebec province, triggered by the kidnappings of a British trade commissioner and a provincial Cabinet minister by a terrorist group known as the Front de Liberation du Quebec.

Overnight more than 450 suspected revolutionaries, most of them residents of Montreal, were rounded up by police and put in jail. Nearly all were later released without being charged after periods of confinement ranging up to several weeks.

The alleged "apprehended insurrection" turned out to be a figment of the Government's imagination.

An even more flagrant abuse of civil rights occurred in the Second World War when the War Measures Act was invoked to justify the internment of more than 20,000 Japanese-Canadians living on the west coast.

The new Act breaks down national emergencies into four categories, ranging from natural disasters such as floods to real or imminent war, and grants specific powers to the Government.

Parliament is to be summoned within seven days after the declaration of an emergency, and given the reasons. If either the Commons or the Senate refuses to confirm the declaration, the emergency will be revoked.

All orders and regulations must be tabled in Parliament within two days of being made, and can be amended or revoked by Parliament at any time. Anyone who suffers loss, injury or damage as a result of measures taken under the Act is entitled to "reasonable compensation".



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Floods hit Brazil

Rio de Janeiro (Reuters) — Torrential rain has left thousands homeless in north-east Brazil and killed at least eight people in the past week. Police in Recife said as many as 3,000 people were homeless in Pernambuco state, where floods destroyed houses and closed roads. A girl aged 11 drowned trying to cross a stream swollen by rain in Salvador in Bahia state.

● Ferry sinks: Ten people died and at least 20 were missing after a ferry carrying more than 100 people hit the wreckage of another boat and sank at the mouth of the River Amazon.

Catalan blasts

Barcelona (Reuters) — Two people were injured when three bombs exploded in towns near here. A fourth bomb was defused. The Catalan separatist group, Terra Lliure, claimed responsibility for the attacks.

Punjab battle

Delhi (AP) — An Indian police inspector was killed and two constables were injured in an hour-long gun battle with Sikh militants in Chandigarh, the capital of Punjab state. Three militants were killed.

Visits halted

Sydney (AFP) — Mother Teresa has cancelled a visit to Australia this week and a trip to New Zealand. She is going to New York for eye surgery.

Holiday crash

Draguignan, France (AFP) — Four people died when a helicopter taking tourists on a sightseeing tour crashed in the Verdon gorges.

Politician shot

Colombo (Reuters) — Mr Gamini Tudawe, a Sri Lankan Communist Party youth organizer who returned home recently after two years in the Soviet Union, was shot dead by gunmen who stormed his home in Southern province.

New minister

Guatemala City (Reuters) — President Cerezo appointed Senator Roberto Valla Valdizan as Interior Minister in a move probably aimed at increasing his Christian Democrat party's presence in the Cabinet.

Escape foiled

Berlin (Reuters) — East German border guards captured a man who tried to escape over a fence near the Checkpoint Charlie crossing point.

Chemical leak

Massa, Italy (Reuters) — Twenty people were admitted to hospital after an explosion at a chemical plant. Hundreds of people fled their homes.

Visit of Soviet leader boosts Jaruzelski's status in Warsaw Pact

Gorbachov's silence on sensitive topics dashes Polish hopes

From Richard Bassett, Warsaw

As Mr Mikhail Gorbachov and the leaders of the Warsaw Pact departed from the Polish capital at the weekend, Nato diplomats as well as Poles cast around for some sign that anything of lasting significance or substance had taken place.

Poles, who had eagerly awaited Mr Gorbachov's first tour of Poland, felt they had been cheated. "No Katyn, no deportations, no Polish-Soviet war," said an old Polish woman, crossing off on her fingers the sensitive topics in Polish-Soviet history that Mr Gorbachov had so conspicuously failed to mention.

His six-day tour had taken him to Szczecin and Cracow. That it was free of any disturbance was in part due to the strict security paralyzing entire city centres which Mr Gorbachov was visiting, and preventing any contact with ordinary Poles.

But the lack of hostility was also the result of a widespread sympathy for Mr Gorbachov, and hopes that he would take the opportunity to admit the Soviet Union's guilt for the Katyn massacre in which 10,000 Polish officers were murdered on Stalin's orders. In the event, Mr Gorbachov's long-awaited speech in the

Polish parliament barely touched on any issues of the past.

It was left to General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, to make an oblique reference to these issues by admitting publicly for the first time that he himself had been deported by the Russians to the Soviet Union when Poland was partitioned in 1939 by the Nazis and their Soviet allies.

There can be no doubt that General Jaruzelski's prestige has been enhanced by Mr Gorbachov's visit, not only among Polish communists but also within the Warsaw Pact. The sympathy which was so visible between the general and Mr Gorbachov throughout was a clear sign that Moscow at present will not tolerate the general's removal.

It was significant that Mr Karolyi Gross, the Hungarian Prime Minister, held long talks with General Jaruzelski on Saturday and it was another indication of the general's prestige that he was reported to be the principal architect of the Warsaw Pact proposals which emerged after the two-day summit.

These proposals, however, were as disappointing to Nato as Mr Gorbachov's visit was

for many Poles. Despite the expectations — encouraged by Eastern bloc sources — that the three new proposals would make a big contribution towards ending the conventional disarmament deadlock, the summit's communiqué was remarkably bland.

Vaguely worded calls for a "radical reduction" of military strengths, to ensure the remaining forces were only "indispensable for defence but insufficient for offensive operations" were meaningless without detailed proposals.

Speculation that steps would be taken soon towards withdrawing Soviet troops in Hungary was not confirmed by the communiqué.

The three-stage reduction in forces which formed its crux is based on the principle of equality between the two opposing forces. This question of parity has always been frustrated, however, by the linked issue of data and the precise numbers of troops involved. Although the communiqué offered a "mutual exchange of adequate data" it is unlikely that this exchange could ever persuade Nato to believe the Soviet Union's own estimates of its forces stationed in Central and Eastern Europe.



General Jaruzelski, left, and Mr Gorbachov clapping hands in a warm farewell as the Soviet leader, accompanied by his wife Raisa, prepared to return to Moscow after their Polish visit.

Serbia rift widens with region's call to sack party chief

From Dossa Trevisan, Belgrade

Fears of an impending constitutional crisis in Yugoslavia rose at the weekend when heads of the autonomous region of Vojvodina in northern Serbia demanded the removal of Mr Slobodan Milosevic, the controversial Serbian leader.

He has already been rebuked by Belgrade for his headline nationalism. Serbia is the only Yugoslav constituent republic which, because of numerous ethnic groups, has two autonomous regions. Under the Constitution, Vojvodina and Kosovo — an ethnic Albanian area — are also parts of the national federation.

That situation has led to widespread friction, with Serbia now striving to extend its influence over defence, security and justice in Vojvodina — moves which the region fiercely opposes.

Mr Milosevic was accused by party chiefs in Vojvodina of declaring war and "a struggle to the death" against all who rejected his ideas.

Mr Djordje Stojic, a member of the regional committee, told an emergency national party meeting that, unless Mr Milosevic was stopped, the country would be threatened by a dangerous outbreak of nationalist sentiment.

The region claims that its autonomy would be effectively lost if Mr Milosevic were to get his way.

He has been increasing his pressure on the two regions to accept full Serbian jurisdiction on the ground that in Kosovo the minority Serbs are dis-

criminated against and do not enjoy full civil rights.

In a recent speech Mr Milosevic clearly signalled his determination to carry his proposals through, declaring that Serbia would either become a republic like the other five in Yugoslavia "or there will be no Serbia". Such rhetoric has outraged the leaders of the two regions, who accuse him of aiming to create a "greater Serbia" and impose central Serbian rule on them.

The Vojvodina leadership appealed to Belgrade to block Mr Milosevic's plans. Mr Stojic warned: "If he is not stopped, who knows where this would lead to?"

The Serbian leader was also accused of dealing ruthlessly with anyone who disagreed with him.

Having last year ousted his former mentor, Mr Ivan Stambolic, he has purged the leadership of all his opponents and has shaped a totally compliant press. Recently seven prominent journalists were either ousted or demoted from the party simply because they were critical of him.

Mr Milosevic's nationalistic policies are especially popular among the minority Serbs in Kosovo, who regard him as a personal guarantor of their protection from the region's ethnic Albanians.

He is clearly relying on them in his fight to break the opposition in Vojvodina, whose Serbian leadership he accuses of playing up to Albanian separatists.

Letter from Cheju Island

Self-help success built on a wreck

When you are a penniless priest barely surviving on a windswept volcanic island in the East China Sea, providence may assume curious forms.

For Father Patrick McGlinchey, it came on a stormy night in the shape of a ship on a gun-running mission to Vietnam. To the subsequent delight of the young Columbian missionary, it ran aground on his remote parish off the south coast of South Korea.

Father McGlinchey, who had neither house nor church, quickly discovered that the ill-fated San Mateo was carrying more than guns and bombs for French forces fighting the Viet Minh. It was loaded with heavy wooden beams to prevent its cargo from shifting, and the generous American sailors said he might have them if he could get them ashore before the ship's owners arrived in three days.

It was a wee bit of a problem, there wasn't a Catholic in the place," he

board of the Isidore Development Association, a flourishing co-operative farm of 3,000 acres with 2,000 cattle and 2,000 sheep. It is named after the 12th-century Spanish farm labourer who is supposed to have done the work of three men with the help of angels. A statue of this saintly figure adorns the entrance to Father McGlinchey's farm as an inspiration to its workers.

Innovations include an animal feed mill, a cheese factory and an abattoir. Thousands of farmers visit its training school, and a self-financing credit union which Father McGlinchey founded has 20,000 members.

A few miles down the road in the fishing village of Halim, Sister Rosari from Co Mayo supervises a hand-weaving mill, where 42 local girls produce tweeds and blankets on looms made by island craftsmen from a photograph of an Irish original. More than 800 elderly and handicapped women, widows and orphans have been enlisted to knit Irish sweaters and shawls in their homes.

Profits from the two ventures finance a variety of charitable projects. At Halim, a clinic run by a Korean doctor and a Columbian sister treats about 100 patients a day, handicraft classes are given for handicapped girls, and an old people's club organizes social evenings and weekend outings.

In the hills, the image of Saint Isidore looks down on the construction of a complex of modern bungalows for the elderly and destitute.

The essence of Father McGlinchey's strategy has been to initiate projects, solicit government support, and then hand them over to the locals.

"It was a question of helping the farmers to survive with dignity. I was always against throwing aid at them. That's insulting, it treats them like beggars. Thus 230 small farms and 10,000 pigs dotted around the lower slopes of Mount Hallasan, South Korea's highest peak, have proud new owners.

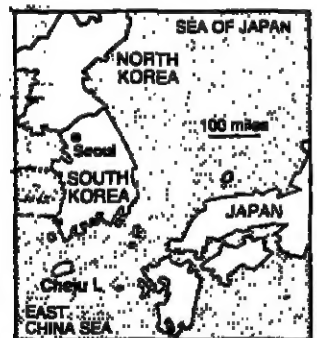
A few years ago Father McGlinchey was summoned to Manila to receive the Magsaysay, a form of Asian Nobel prize. "That was grand," he recalls. "It helped to raise funds."

Mists often descend on the green fields and dry stone walls of the upland pastures and the rocky coasts below, transforming them into a haunting image of rural Ireland. The sight of a giant in priest's garb striding purposefully along the country lanes heightens the illusion.

At the age of 60, a fine figure of a man still, Father McGlinchey has no thoughts of leaving his far-flung parish. "Ah no, it looks like we'll be here till death us do part... if we live that long. The little church that the San Mateo built is long gone, but its timbers still serve as roof supports for a new chapel built of stone.

If any of the mission's early benefactors would care to visit it, a big man with white hair and an undiluted Irish accent would be delighted to see them.

Gavin Bell



recalls. Word of his plight spread around the community and, to his astonishment, villagers turned out in their hundreds to strip the vessel of its precious timber in a scene reminiscent of *Whisky Galore*.

The church was duly constructed by willing helpers, followed by a house, and there was enough timber left over for a parish hall.

That was in 1954, shortly after Father McGlinchey arrived from his native Donegal to bring Christianity to the impoverished farmers and fishermen of Cheju Island, a day's boat-ride from the Korean mainland.

He found a hospitable but primitive people, in a state of shock after a five-year communist insurgency in which thousands were executed by "people's courts" and massacred by equally ruthless government militia. The mud and straw huts with thatched roofs had no piped water, and suicide was often the only escape from debts which could never be paid.

When Father McGlinchey, the son and brother of country vets, tried to improve their lot he learned his first Korean expression: "An Demnida (it won't work)." The sense of hopelessness was total.

Eventually he adopted the philosophy of Geronimo, who is supposed to have said: "The way to cross a river is to cross it." "I stopped talking, headed for the hills, and just got on with it. I'd get stuck into a project, flounder about a bit, and then get a few experts in."

With the aid of volunteers from Ireland, Scotland and New Zealand — "boys from the farms, not highfalutin degree types" — Father McGlinchey has crossed a lot of rivers since then.

He is now chairman of the



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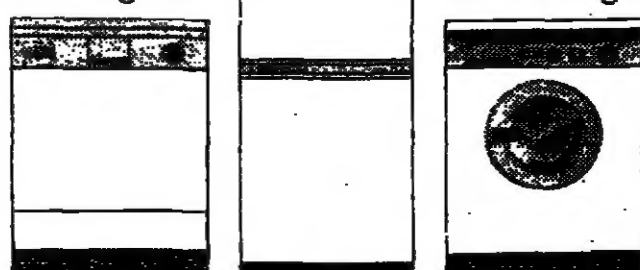
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SPECTRUM

Home is where the hard sell is

The Government has plans to make Britain's booming estate agents live up to their honeyed words. Alan Franks looks at the need for a code of practice

Late last year Kenneth Ross, a 26-year-old design engineer in Petersfield, Hampshire, put in an offer on a three-bedroom property through the town's High Street branch of Gascoigne-Pees, a member of the Black Horse group of estate agents. When he had a survey done, it showed that if the lounge were really the size it was claimed to be in the agency's printed particulars, it would not have fitted into the width of the house.

Further investigations revealed it was not only the lounge that was "out", but also the five other rooms. In fact, so large were the discrepancies that the total floor area of the six rooms was in reality only about three-quarters of the total advertised.

Kenneth Ross's story is far from unique. Room sizes represent one of the most frequent causes for complaint in the long list of house-buyers' grievances. But if Britain's dogged army of trading standards officers gets its way, estate agents will no longer be able to paint, in words or figures, grossly misleading pictures of the properties on their books and skate clear of criminal prosecution.

In a fresh attempt to bring these masters of hyperbole into line with the rest of the trading community, members of the officers' professional association have started a campaign to alter existing legislation so that estate agents will be answerable under the 1968 Trade Descriptions Act.

Although two previous similar initiatives, conducted through the channels of Private Member's Bills, have failed, the Institute of Trading Standards Administration (ITSA) believes it now has a greater chance of success than ever before. The reason for its optimism lies in the fact that the current explosion in the housing market has made estate agents —



Home, sweet home: Kenneth Ross in his new lounge, which the estate agent's particulars expanded by two feet in each direction; and right, how the other rooms in the house seemed to grow and grow on paper

particularly the unestablished ones spawned by the boom — less than meticulous.

The stock of the property middleman, already notorious for his ready use of rose-tinted spectacles, has never been lower, and it was as a result of reports of widespread malpractice that the Consumers Affairs Minister, John Birt, made known at the weekend his plan to call representatives of the profession's leading bodies in to the Department of Trade and Industry to attempt to draw up a voluntary code of practice to eliminate unsatisfactory business methods.

Seeking something more binding than a voluntary code, the 1,500-strong ITSA decided at its annual conference in Scarborough last month to mount another assault. The first move in its new campaign, through its members attached to local authorities, will be to urge buyers to let them know of anything that smacks of deliberate deception. Instances like the following will be welcome fodder:

● The brochure that expunged, at the stroke of a pen, the six-storey office block breathing down the neck of a west London semi.

● The blurb which hinted that a north Wales front garden would make an ideal car port, when the local authority had already refused permission for one to be built.

● The house surrounded by its "own" path, part of which was a public right of way.

The ITSA intends to submit its findings to the DTI before the end of the year. At the same time, and under its own steam, another watchdog organization, the Consumers' Association, is planning a similar drive for next year, and is already trawling for grievances.

On the face of it, the most surprising voice now being raised in support of the ITSA and the publishers of *Which?* magazine comes from none other than the estate agents themselves — or, at least, the more respectable end of the market, which sees not only its business but also its reputation threatened by the "cowboys".

It is not the agents from which customers are suffering so much as the particulars

This makes for a formidable triad of professionals, pressurizers and practitioners; but in the case of the estate agents, it is not a splendid example of the poacher turned gamekeeper? Trevor Kent, the blunt and unabashed vice-president of the National Association of Estate Agents, retorts that it was never their intention, still less their doing, to be exempt from the Trade Descriptions Act.

"We would have no objection whatsoever to being included in the provisions," he says. "Remember that as things stand we are subject to the Misrepresentation Act, which entitles

a customer to compensation if he can show that he has suffered an actual loss as a result of deliberately fraudulent information."

Is he aware of any prosecutions having been brought under that law?

"No, but I stress that if an estate agent is intentionally misdescribing something, then our association would definitely wish to see action taken."

Kent reckons that his association represents about 80 per cent of the 18,000 estate agents' branches in the United Kingdom, and that the number of branches operating has risen by as many as 3,000 in the past five years. "I would not say, as a general rule, that it is the agents from which customers are suffering, so much as the particulars," he said, and then produced an even more extraordinary claim: "The particular has really become like the butt of a music-hall joke, and to some extent that has fallen into the role created by the public."

The present, apparently absurd, situation has been allowed to

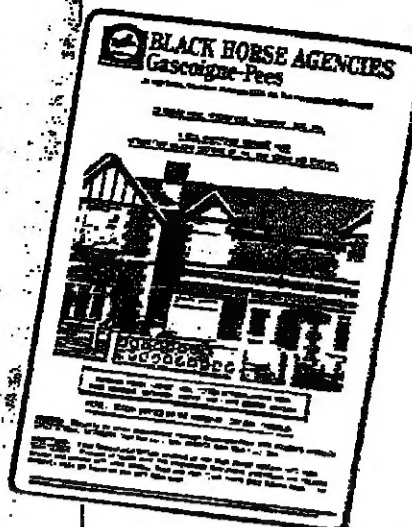
continue partly because estate agents, unlike purveyors of goods and services, are not actually selling their own stock, but merely acting on behalf of the vendor. For whatever reason, the anomaly has so far failed to catch the imagination of Parliament.

If Kent is right, and we as buyers and sellers have somehow connived in creating the florid jargon (garden flat for basement, studio for bedsit, and so on), does it mean that we also have to mentally "mark down" descriptions of specific aspects of the property as offered on the literature?

Yes, says David Tench, legal officer of the Consumers' Association — especially with room sizes. "Rightly or wrongly, people do tend to take them as gospel," he says, "and they should be very careful."

In the end, Kenneth Ross did buy his Petersfield house, dealing with the agency's local manager, Grant Chapell. When asked on Friday about the discrepancies, Chapell said that he himself had not taken the measurements of the

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Dining room	17'9"x13'3"	15'x11'3"
Kitchen	10'9"x9'7"	10'1"x8'8"
Bedroom 1	16'5"x13'5"	14'10"x11'9"
Bedroom 2	14'5"x13'3"	12'x11'7"
Bedroom 3	10'8"x9'5"	9'6"x8'
Totals	1,141sq ft	855sq ft

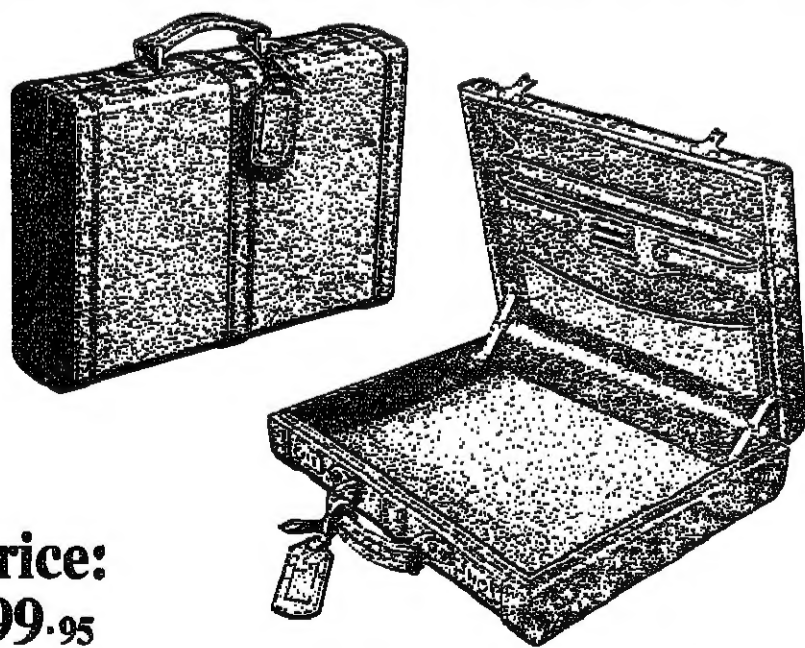
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Rain stops play — again

Today's golf Open is the latest casualty of a storm-damaged summer of sport

The Great British Sporting Summer began and ended on May 14, the day of the FA Cup Final — when, as ever for the annual showpiece of the nation's winter game, the weather was gorgeous. Since then, the sporting calendar has told an almost unremitting tale of woe.

There may have been a long-distance augury in the odd behaviour of the weather at the year's first major international sporting tournament, the Winter Games in Calgary in February. The opening ceremony took place in a temperature of -23°C. Less than 24 hours later the Chinook wind had roared up over the Gulf of Mexico and over the Rockies to bring the temperature up to 60° above. Strong winds played havoc with the skiers.

In England, June 2 saw the start of the first Test match against West Indies, at Trent Bridge. England, under Mike Gatting, managed a draw, but the match was severely disrupted by rain. The second

Test, at Lord's a fortnight later, was spoiled by bad light and England, now under John Emburey, suffered their first defeat of the summer, while the crowd showed its displeasure at the continual stoppages by showering the pitch with seat cushions.

Then came Wimbledon's tennis fortnight and the Henley Royal Regatta, both of which ended in sudden confusion as the torrential rain descended on the weekend of July 2 and 3. Wimbledon witnessed play on the extra Monday for the first time since 1963: the men's final and all the doubles finals were held over, and while Stefan Edberg was overcoming Boris Becker on Centre Court the other finals were being played — for the first time — on Courts 1 and 2 in case the weather intervened again.

This year, for the first time, Wimbledon had a "rain

would have been beaten in three and a half days. As it was, they lingered on until lunchtime on the last day, hoping for rain to save them.

Inevitably, precisely three minutes after their last wicket had fallen, so did the rain.

The soaked last day at Henley had no effect on the hardy competitors, but crowds of more than 20,000 people turned the grassy banks of the Thames into a quagmire. It rained last weekend upon the British Grand Prix at Silverstone, turning the race into a dangerous nightmare for some but a dream come true for Britain's Nigel Mansell, who knew that inclement weather would improve the prospects for his less powerful car. He finished second, made his first appearance of the season on the victory rostrum, and may well be the only sportsman to whom an extraordinary series of gloomy weekends has brought a positive dividend.

Steve Acteson

Open golf report, page 36



Weekend wash-out: Lytham's golfing chaos

SCIENCE REPORT

Protein path links cancer studies

A common thread linking different elements of human cancer has emerged from two sets of experiments described in this week's issues of *Nature* and of the US journal *Cell*. By drawing together two very different fields of research and suggesting a common pathway in the development of disparate cancers, the experiments will strengthen hopes for a general strategy to combat the disease.

Sceptics might well have doubted that studying adenovirus, a common human cold virus that can cause cancer in animals, or simian virus 40, an apparently harmless monkey virus, would help in understanding human cancer. But Ed Harlow, of Cold Spring Harbor, New York, and David Livingston, of the Dana Farber Institute, Boston, have proved the sceptics wrong.

For years, Harlow has been trying to understand how proteins made by adenovirus stimulate cells to grow indefinitely in the laboratory. He, with others, has found that the adenovirus proteins (called "transforming" proteins) that alter the behaviour of cells achieve this effect by attaching

themselves to proteins made by the cell. Harlow's hunch was that the virus interacts with proteins whose normal function is to limit cell growth. In cancer, cell growth is unrestrained and he suspected that the virus achieves this by interfering with these proteins.

But what can the "something" be? Cancer researchers have for many years been interested in the genes, known as tumour suppressor genes, that appear to prevent the development of cancer. Their existence was first suspected when normal cells were fused with cancer cells and the characteristics of cancer cells were found to be suppressed.

It is likely that, in the several human cancers for which inherited genetic defects confer a high risk of developing the disease, the inactivation of tumour-suppressing genes is a key step. The rare childhood cancer of the eye called retinoblastoma is one of those in which researchers have been able to identify and isolate the particular gene involved.

ago, Harlow noticed similarities with one of the cell proteins that he found associated with the adenovirus transforming protein. Were they the same? It seemed a long shot, but careful experiments, reported in this week's *Nature*, have now shown that the two proteins are, indeed, identical.

Similar experiments, reported by David Livingston in this week's *Cell*, show that the transforming protein from simian virus 40 also binds to the protein that is missing in retinoblastoma. In the development of eye cancer in retinoblastoma patients, both copies of the gene controlling the production of this same protein are either deleted or disabled, which leads to loss of growth control and hence cancer.

The associations reported by Livingston and Harlow suggest that certain viruses achieve the same effect, but by physically mopping up the protein made from normal copies of the tumour suppressor gene.

Already there are indications that the protein knocked out in retinoblastoma is important in preventing other cancers as well. Individuals carrying

inherited defects that make them susceptible to retinoblastoma are also more prone to develop bone cancer and soft tissue cancer, showing that other types of tissue can be affected. And a report in last week's *Science* suggests that absence of this protein may be important in some breast cancers.

These developments are bound to stimulate further research. If two ostensibly unrelated viruses target the same cell protein, may not other viruses follow the same strategy for overriding the cellular controls on growth?

Researchers have in fact identified the particular piece of virus protein required to neutralize the cancer-suppressing protein, and are on the look-out for similar regions in other viruses. Already they have found one such region in the transforming protein of the human papilloma virus, one of the few viruses known to be involved in cancer of the cervix.

Penelope Austin

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Tomorrow: The nas gene

Billy doesn't worry about the future.

The firm he works for hasn't got a pension scheme. So he's automatically in SERPS – the State Earnings Related Pension Scheme. And that's good enough for Billy.

He doesn't expect the Government to contribute an extra penny to his pension.

And he's not really sure what his SERPS pension will be worth when he retires.

He has blind faith in the belief that everything will work out in the end.

Silly, Billy.

Alec doesn't worry about the future.

The firm he works for hasn't got a pension scheme. But Alec knows that anyone like him can choose to opt out of SERPS, so he's got the Government to contribute to his own Abbey National personal pension.

Because he's switched to a personal pension, the Government pay in an additional bonus. And Abbey National will add tax free interest.

He knows that Abbey National will keep him regularly advised on how much his personal pension fund is worth.

He can rest assured that Abbey National is planning carefully for his future.

Smart, Alec.

IF YOU'RE UNDER 45 AND WORKING FOR A COMPANY WITHOUT A PENSION SCHEME, CALL INTO ANY ABBEY NATIONAL BRANCH AND ASK ABOUT OUR RETIREMENT INVESTMENT ACCOUNT, OR 'PHONE FREE (0800) 100 800 EXT. 1025 FOR AN INFORMATION PACK.  **ABB
NATIONAL**

TIMES DIARY

CLEMENT FREUD

I have this contract hanging over me like a deep depression from the south-west: it is in respect of a book. I signed the contract some years ago and over the months, with one thing and another — like I hurt my left wrist and the joint of my right knee seized up, then the letter "A" of my typewriter would not return to the other letters after use so that I had to push it back manually after each deployment — it did not get written. There was just the outline on which I sold it. I make lists of what I shall do each day and "book" appears a lot.

"How's it going?" asks the lady from the publishers. "Coming along," say I.

The other day I saw a catalogue of the publishing house done for the Frankfurt Book Fair — and my book was on it: discover with a cartoon of me, blurb distinctly reminiscent of the idea I had had way back when I sold it and got an advance. Publishing date November 20, which means sales force and critics need it by early October and it takes a month to print and a month to set and edit: the publisher wants the text yesterday. Keith Waterhouse says the Booker Prize is political and this year it's going abroad. *four encouragements à l'écriture*, which means that next year will be the year to write a book. Publisher not impressed by this argument, so I booked myself into a hotel in Egham, got a new typewriter from Ryman's and locked myself away with a Do Not Disturb notice on my door and instructions to the operator to monitor calls.

The Runnymede Hotel is on the Thames side of the meadow in which King John signed Magna Carta: I had a picture in my history book where the king was sitting at a table in this field with a quill in his hand. John was a bad king, no doubt about it, even if the years have mellowed his image. He lost Normandy, fell out with the Pope, waged war against his barons, was widely disliked. When he got to Runnymede to sign away the divine right he was not a lot keener to append his name to a charter than I was to write my book seven and a half centuries later.

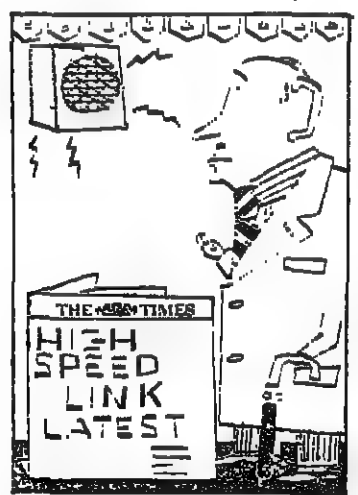
"Can you write 30,000 words in a week?" asked my publisher.

I told her that Trollope wrote 8,000 words a day and ran the post office and had a love affair with his Kate who was 25 years younger than he — which I mention only because such disparities in age take a lot out of the older party. When I arrived on Monday I took with me a copy of *Can You Forgive Her?* as an example.

Last week there was a fun fair in the meadow at Runnymede: some fierce wheels that spin while punters who are strapped thereon scream and throw up. Coconut shies that have hairy nuts welded to the bases and you get their baby brothers in the unlikely event of dislodgement. There is a marquee of pin tables, astonishingly called "Family Leisure", in which lonely nutters concentrate every fibre of their attention upon hitting a silver ball with deficient flippers that protrude from the under-belly of the machinery. Also dodgers, beneath the notice stating No Deliberate Bumping — which is ambitious, bearing in mind the nature of the sport and the enterprise of the people of Egham.

Dodgers apart, it was a really bad fair, with the disheartened, sodden fair people barely having the courage of their lack of conviction. They treat their punters rather as King John treated his subjects. Perhaps if His Majesty had stayed at the excellent Runnymede Hotel...

BARRY FANTONI



'The train approaching Platform 3 is arriving at the next station'

Man cannot live on writing 30,000 words a week alone: there is the *mens sana in corpore sano* aspect — which causes me to have a treadmill at home. This is a buffalo of a machine, has a black band five feet long, 18 inches wide, which moves at predetermined speeds while I walk along it and by my right hand is a display unit that tells all the speed, distance covered, time spent since hitting the start button. At Runnymede, my morning walk was along the riverbank to the lock gate near Windsor Castle's old sewerage farm and back: no fixed speed, lots of rain, many puddles, a host of people with whom to pass the time of day on the towpath and no sense of achievement like you get after a lonely evening on the treadmill. To be effective, exercise, like religious observance, should not be "fun".

There is a lot of expert knowledge in Trollope's books — among which his mastery of postal affairs ranks high and must have been helpful in contributing to his huge literary output. Today an author involving a character in the posting of a letter to a loved one would have to suspend action for two or three days before describing the reaction thereto. Trollope has Mr John Grey writing to Miss Vavasor to say he is leaving Cambridge this morning soon after breakfast and will be with her at lunchtime... and she receives it in good time to prepare herself for the meeting in Queen Anne Street in London.

He would find things much changed: when I returned on Saturday to 22 Wimpole Street (around the corner from the old Vavasor home) the postman had shovelled through my letterbox two communications for people at 22 Upper Wimpole Street and one each for numbers 4, 6 and 55. Possibly letters from publishers asking for overdue manuscripts...

The general outline of any reform of Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act was effectively settled by the publication of the Franks Report, to all-party acclaim, in 1972. It has since been accepted that any reform would remove large areas of official information from the scope of the law altogether, retaining criminal penalties only for unauthorized disclosure of information crucial to national interests. Merely to leak would not be an offence, but a matter for internal discipline.

The Government argues that this principle underpins its present proposals. According to the recent White Paper, disclosures would be an offence "only where a certain degree of harm to the public interest is likely to result." But the "harm" principle is rapidly abandoned once the White Paper gets going. Instead, the Government insists that in certain extraordinarily broad categories any disclosure should be regarded as harmful.

A civil servant or journalist could be jailed without the prosecution needing to show that any damage or harm had been caused. Indeed, it ensures that in certain categories the defence will not be able to plead that no harm could have resulted. The fact that the information may previously have been made public would not be a defence. I find it difficult to believe that this reform has been described as a "liberalization" of the law.

The first of the absolute-offence categories is information

Richard Shepherd spells out the dangers in Government thinking

Secrets: freedom at risk

supplied in confidence by another government or international body. Not information about last-ditch efforts to prevent the outbreak of war or the overthrow of a friendly government. The White Paper is talking about information on any subject. EEC proposals on taxation, consumer affairs, acid rain or the allocation of airline routes would be caught, so too would a progress report from the UN Environment Programme, the World Health Organization or, as far as I can tell, the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board.

The information may have appeared in the Brussels or Washington press, but a journalist who wrote it up here would commit a criminal offence. It is almost beyond belief that a British government could advocate penalties of up to two years' imprisonment for reporting such stories. Indeed, the Foreign Office even declines to list the international organizations covered by such absolute protection on the grounds that it would not be practicable. I can only suppose the list is so long that it would be an embarrassment to release it.

Any disclosure about the interception of communications would be an absolute offence, regardless of whether harm resulted. A journalist reporting the name of an innocent person whose phone was tapped in error would face up to two years in jail. Any disclosure by a current or former security officer would be an offence. The Government has rejected Franks's recommendation that even in this area a criminal offence should occur only if "serious injury" to the nation resulted. An officer could not plead that he was referring to matters which ceased to be sensitive decades ago, or which have been known to the Russians since Philby's day.

Revealing iniquity would be no defence. For example, describing attempts to place limpet mines on ships carrying Jewish Holocaust victims, or to sink the Rainbow Warrior or even destabilize a democratically elected British government would be an absolute offence.

The Government has already put forward this argument — and lost it — in the courts. During the *Spycatcher* case Mr Justice Scott dismissed Sir Robert Armstrong's assertions on this point: "I found myself unable to escape the reflection that the absolute protection of the security services that Sir Robert was contending for could not be

achieved this side of the Iron Curtain," he said.

The Home Office sets the lawful parameters of the security service responsible to it by way of the Maxwell Fyfe directive of September 24, 1952. This states that its task is the defence of the realm as a whole, from external and internal dangers arising from attempts at espionage, sabotage or actions deemed subversive. It further directs that the work of the security service be strictly limited to what is necessary for this task and that it is kept free from any political bias or influence.

Would it not be possible to limit the absolute protection on which the White Paper insists to these lawful areas of activity? I fail to understand how a Conservative Cabinet can argue that even crime and fraud must be absolutely protected.

In other areas — defence, international relations, law enforcement — the Government does accept that harm would have to be proved. But again, the possible benefit to the public interest could not be argued.

One offence would involve the disclosure of information "likely to be useful in the commission of crime." But such a definition automatically catches any at-

tempt to expose weaknesses in policing. For example, the press could not report a police officer's claim of slack response to 999 calls in a particular area because it would identify relatively safe targets.

The law of confidence recognizes that there may be circumstances in which the public interest in being informed is so great that it justifies disclosure of confidential information. The Government should too. My private member's bill — narrowly defeated in January after the promise of Government legislation — proposed a public interest defence. It would have been available where a disclosure indicated crime, fraud, abuse of authority, neglect in performing official duty or other serious misconduct. A minor misdemeanour would not justify disclosing information which normally should remain secret.

In the case of civil servants (not journalists) the defence would be available only if they could show they had previously done everything possible under international procedures to rectify an abuse but that it was still continuing.

The sad fact is that neither Parliament nor the public has remotely adequate rights to in-

formation. Abuses of authority may be pursued by Parliament, but they are rarely revealed by it. We rely on the newspapers and their sources to expose official incompetence, negligence and complacency. We should treat with utmost suspicion any attempt by the executive to punish journalists for doing their job.

There is something deeply repugnant about a law which may send people to prison without proof that they have caused damage, or which prevents them even from arguing that they acted for the public good.

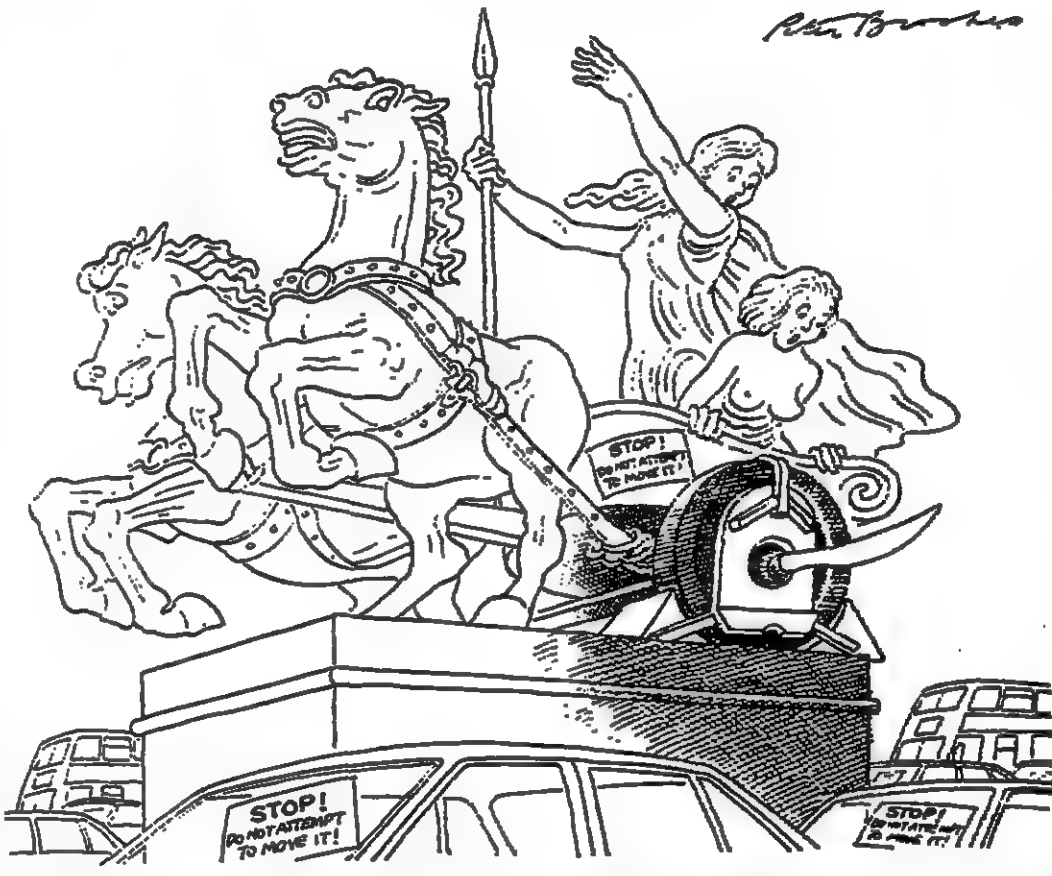
The White Paper has not sought to weigh the experience of other democracies with similar institutions to our own, such as Canada and Australia, with whom we have to co-operate in these sensitive areas. The central charge is that the White Paper presents an absolutist view of the needs of Whitehall and makes no serious attempt to weigh the balance between the proper requirements of national security and foreign relations, on the one hand, and of freedom of speech, or of the press, on the other.

An Act of Parliament reflecting the preoccupations of the White Paper would be a powerful weapon in the hands of an authoritarian government. It is important that the press, public opinion and Parliament look very cautiously at the White Paper's sly assertions to ensure that the law that follows does not diminish government accountability to the people.

(The author is Conservative MP for Aldridge-Brownhills.)

Peter Hall

How to get London moving



It is one of London's best-known sights, for it is the overseas tourist's first view on breaking through the clouds on the approach into Heathrow. It is the sight of the regular morning two-mile tail-back on the M4 at the notorious pinchpoint where it narrows from three lanes into two. It is a forest of what is in store for the visitor, which the London resident knows all too well: packed tube trains, jammed streets, chronic delays, inefficiency and general bad temper. And first impressions are right: the figures show that it is rapidly getting much, much worse.

Consider some numbers: total mileage by private cars in inner London up by 16 per cent between 1972 and 1986, in Greater London up 25 per cent; peak traffic up 22 per cent over the shorter period 1975 to 1985; peak speeds down to 12 mph, 11 per cent slower than in 1968 and the same as in horse-drawn Victorian London: road space within the capital barely increased at all; tube passengers up by an astonishing 70 per cent between 1982 and 1987, and likewise no new tube construction; big traffic increases on British Rail's Network South-East, especially on longer-distance commuter routes from 40 up to 100 miles distant, per-versely crammed into fewer trains on some key lines.

Partly, of course, all this is a symptom of the North-South syndrome — or, as government spokesmen would put it, of the booming London economy. But the fact is that, behind the Post-Modern glimmer, there are fewer jobs in London now than 20 years ago: the new office space is taken up by computers and cables, not by people.

The main problem is not the state of London's economy. It is the failure to develop a coherent transport strategy for the capital. If there was one good reason for abolishing the Greater London Council it was not that there was

no need for a strategic transport planning agency for London — there was, but the GLC failed to fill the role. Its demise has meant an effective vacuum in transport planning for London: the Department of Transport has shown no sign of enthusiasm for the task.

Go back to the tourist, and consider the effects of the failure to plan. The M4 jam concentrates on a point where the road narrows under the Piccadilly underground line. The logical answer would be a huge park-and-ride facility that would syphon off the third lane and put the drivers on the tube. Yet neither London Transport nor the local borough has shown any enthusiasm for this task. Even if they did, the Piccadilly Line is already packed and an extra pair of tracks, which actually exists from this point into London, merely leads on to the over-loaded District-Circle system.

So the traffic crawls on. Freed at the end of the M4, it begins to filter throughout West London. The parallel artery, the Chiswick High Road, is jammed with parked vehicles in total contravention of the clearway regulations, which — on all such streets, across the capital — have long been a kind of sick London joke. The basic reason is a chronic shortage of people to enforce the regulations: a mere 800 traffic police and 1,800 wardens to cover the entire 620-mile area. So the traffic filters into a mass of back street rat runs, bringing danger and environmental misery to tens of thousands of people.

What to do? Other great world cities provide elements of an answer, though none gets it all right. We should borrow the best bits from each. We need a balanced programme of investment in road and rail; better regulation of the traffic on the streets, and a pricing policy that reflects the true costs of provid-

ing transport services, including the social costs.

First, we should be investing more, much more, in new roads and in better public transport alike. It cannot be right that in 1988 London continues to stagger on with a road and rail system that dates from the 1930s, or earlier. But, given the evident demand, much of the cost should be recouped from the customers.

London needs some new high-quality roads, particularly to cater for the orbital and cross-city trips that cannot be made efficiently by rail. These should take the form of mini-motorways as so successfully developed by the Japanese in Tokyo and Osaka. They need have only four lanes or even two. They should have low speed limits: in

Tokyo, as low as 25mph. As there, they should preferably be underground or, if elevated, the spaces underneath should be filled with shops and offices, disguising the fact that they even exist. And they should be tollways built by private enterprise.

The public transport package should copy Paris: a Regional Express Rail, based on Network SouthEast, bringing longer-distance commuters right under central London. Since May we have had the first element of such a system: Thameslink, which connects Bedford directly via King's Cross and Blackfriars with Sevenoaks, Orpington, Gatwick and Brighton.

As a first priority we need a balancing Act-West RER, based on the proposed privately-financed BR link from Heathrow to

Paddington and connecting under central London with Docklands and the east. There is every reason why private capital should be employed to build such a line, and its successors. But it requires a coordinated plan, developed — on the Paris model — jointly by London Regional Transport and Network SouthEast, which would operate it as one system.

New investment by itself, though, will all too soon be devalued unless it is backed by effective systems of regulation and pricing. (Even those Tokyo mini-motorways are backed up, because the chauffeur-driven Toyotas are parked on the central streets).

We need a massive increase in the warden service, plus more

effective deployment: fewer marching around the back streets, more travelling in golf carts — like their American counterparts — along the main arteries.

The wheel-clamping system has been highly effective since it was privatized: likewise, there is an overwhelming case for contracting out the warden service, with bonus payments to wardens for tickets issued. As in American cities, clearways should be clearways, with every vehicle promptly towed away at 4.30 — and with a big increase in both fines and tow charges.

Finally — the idea recently floated by Sir Peter Insh, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner — the time has surely come for pricing the use of scarce London road space: not at all times in all places, but certainly in central London and the glaze ring, and certainly at peak hours. The irony is that not only do we know how to implement such a system; we invented it.

Singapore borrowed our idea of a special licence to enter the central area in the morning peak after Greater London politicians had developed cold feet about it; the scheme has worked successfully there for 13 years. Hongkong has tested our electronic road pricing system, based on tagged licence plates, and has shown that it is technically feasible. Demonstrated on London streets, it could serve as a wonderful high-tech export platform.

All that is lacking, now, is the political will to fill the vacuum. Londoners can only hope that, come the autumn and the usual attendant seasonal jams, the Prime Minister's car becomes irretrievably stuck with the rest of us. Then, surely, we shall see some action.

Peter Hall is Professor of Geography at Reading University. His latest book, *London 2001*, will be published in January.

Commentary • ARTHUR SELDON

Treasury of rusty dogma

"Practical men," J.M. Keynes insisted, "are usually the slaves of some defunct economist." Tragically for mankind, the ideas of economists exert their influence "both when they are right and when they are wrong." He went on (this was in 1936): "Madmen in authority are distilling their frenzy from some academic scribbler." Little did he know then of Stalin's crimes. Gorbachev, who does know, is now reconstructing the USSR, and in time possibly East Europe, by economic theory, both right (from Hayek) and wrong (from Lenin).

Keynes himself is the economist who had most influence when he was wrong about the causes and treatment of unemployment. And his thinking lives on. He is a main influence on the recent successor to the century-old, celebrated *Palgrave Dictionary of Political Economy*, used for decades by teachers and students and by non-economists. It was the creation in the 1890s of Inglis Palgrave, a son of the talented half-Jewish family and brother of Francis, who compiled the well-loved *Golden Treasury of English Verse*.

The *New Palgrave* is edited by what most economists would regard as an unexpected trio: Dr John Eatwell of Cambridge, Professor Murray Milgate of Harvard, a former Eatwell student, and Professor Peter Newman of Johns Hopkins University, who thought well of an Eatwell favourite, the Cambridge-Italian re-interpreter of

Marxist economics, Piero Sraffa. So the three were closely linked. The danger for economic thought and policy is that their dictionary will have influence both when it is wrong as well as when it is right. It must therefore not go unnoticed outside the academic world. It has distinctly odd features.

I make four criticisms. Its four million words are almost exhaustive, but some subjects are treated more sparsely than others, less important. The material is generally up-to-date, but the balance favours mainly Marxist controversies of the past over more recent developments likely to enlighten the future. The entries are often written by the economic prophets themselves, but I quickly thought of 75 absentees who would not share Eatwell's approach. (Some were invited, but the uninvited still numbered more than 50, and my list of absentees is not complete). Finally, although the dictionary covers all important schools of thought, a Marxist version of Keynes obscures much more equally than others.

The favourable early notices in the British and American press were mostly based on publicity material or meagre reading. My sample of 100 authors out of 900 led to early impressions that I exchanged with a score of economists of various schools of thought in Britain, the US and Europe.

From these exchanges evidence of two dangers emerged. First, the sophisticated might

judge the dictionary favourably by a tiny sample of entries on their own particular subject (as was the case with a distinguished monetarist, an historian of economic thought and a libertarian economist, all severe critics of the Eatwell school).

Second, and possibly worse, the less sophisticated — hard-pressed teachers in schools, polytechnics and even some universities — would gratefully read the dictionary as Holy Writ and pass on their misapprehensions to their students.

Recent longer, academic, and authoritative appraisals have been more cautious in their welcome and more candid in their criticism. The American professor Robert Solow is no market economist but nevertheless protested that "most serious English-speaking economists regard Marxist economics as an irrelevant dead end." The *New Palgrave*, he said, gives "a false impression of the state of play (in economic teaching)".

More detailed critiques are also on the way. The judgement of a Nobel laureate in a forthcoming review in an American learned journal can be summed up in his suggestion that a more accurate title would be *Dictionary of Economics from a Marxian-Sraffian Perspective*. And Professor Mark Blaug, in *Economics through the Looking Glass* (IEA), concludes: "I would rarely direct a student to any article in *The New Palgrave*."

If Keynes was right about the pervasive influence of econo-

mics, for good or ill, its neglect or tendentious teaching can damage national well-being. Much of the interviewing on television and radio, questioning in opinion polls and parliamentary debates is of poor economic quality. The right questions are not being asked in the current reformulations of policy on education, medical care, housing, social security, local government, the bureaucracy and privatization. The elements of economics must be more widely understood. An authentic *Palgrave* Mark II would have been timely. The Eatwell-Milgate-Newman effort is not it.

The failure is all the more surprising since the spirit of the work is out of tune with the prevailing move away from Marxist doctrine to liberal thinking on the use of markets, even in countries recently dominated by Marxist teaching. The many entries on Marxist themes will be regarded in the USSR as quaint relics and disagreeable reminders of an unhappy past. How ironic to see the economists of the communist world race ahead of their former Marxist opposite numbers in the capitalist West.

The primary error was not that of the editors in compiling the dictionary they thought desirable, but of Macmillan, the publishers, in their choice of editors. The onus is on them to supply their readers with a dossier of responsible criticism. The author is advisory director of publications, Institute of Economic Affairs.

JULY 18 ON THIS DAY 1934



Cambridge University Air Squadron was formed at Duxford on October 1, 1925, the first formation of its kind in Britain and just ahead of Oxford.

UNIVERSITY AIR PILOTS

From Our Aeronautical Correspondent

NETHERAVON, July 17

The Cambridge University Air Squadron, now completing the sixth week of its camp here, has had the strange experience of having to send away a pupil as incapable of learning to fly. None of the mechanical devices for testing reaction and co-ordination revealed him as an unlikely case. In games and university life generally he appeared normal. In the squadron he was given 27 hours of dual instruction, and at the end was no nearer becoming a pilot than he had been at the beginning. To offset this loss the squadron received a pupil last week, who flew solo after 3½ hours of dual instruction.

Both cases are out of the ordinary, and the second one could only happen in exceptional circumstances. Mr P.G. Leeson (St John's) was called to camp by telegram to take the place of a member who had fallen out. He had never flown before. On the morning of the third day in camp he was fit to fly alone and his first solo take-off and landing were most creditable. Most members of the squadron are brought gradually up to the solo standard during term at Duxford and are

sent on their first lone flights on arrival in camp.

It so happens that three new members, who had no previous training, have attended camp this year and have learned to fly here. Altogether 47 pupils have made their first solo flights at this camp and most of them have continued into the aerobatic and cross-country stages. The older hands among the 75 who have attended camp are putting their training to good uses, as could be seen this morning in formation flying, and as might have been seen every working day but one during the past five weeks, in cross-country flights to places as far away as Eastchurch, Filton, Sealand and Cranwell.

No squadron has ever had finer flying weather for a flying training camp than has been found here in the last five weeks, and the Cambridge squadron has never done as much flying as it has done this year. The camp has been fortunate also in having Avro Tutor for its advanced work instead of the obsolete Service types like the Bristol fighter and the Atlas.

This year's membership contains a fair assortment of university types and marks again the association between sport and flying. The rugged captain and the other rugged Blues are members. A boxing Blue and an ice-hockey Half-Blue are among the members. The squadron includes four South Africans, two New Zealanders, two Canadians, and several undergraduates whose parents hold administrative posts in the countries of the Empire. A few are training to enter commercial aviation; five are to seek permanent commissions in the RAF; the rest are such as expect to find flying a valuable accomplishment in the ordinary affairs of life.



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THE POWER QUESTION

Other great political revolutions have been violent, disruptive, breaches with the past. The revolution whose tercentenary will be commemorated when the Queen goes to Westminster Hall this week deserves the description "Glorious" principally because it was none of these things.

It settled a great political question without bloodshed and without repudiating the past. No new general statement of principles was made. Nor, with one great exception, was much new written into the corpus of *ad hoc* enactments and tradition that serve as our Constitution.

That exception, however, was crucial. In passing the Crown from the legitimate and Catholic James II (and his heirs) to James's son-in-law and daughter, William and Mary of Orange, Parliament formally established a right to dispose of the succession to the Crown according to rules of its own making. In place of the older concept of a monarch's inalienable hereditary right to the throne was entrenched an implied but clear notion of contract.

As the contemporary John Locke saw it, if rulers broke the conditions by which free and equal citizens gave the power of government to their rulers in trust, power again "developed into the hands of those who gave it". This doctrine, he applied not only to the power of Parliament over the Crown but to that of the people over Parliament. If a Parliament misused its "fiduciary" power it could be removed or altered by the people.

To the aristocratic revolutionaries of 1688 that was an uncomfortable idea. For it had not, in fact, been a Parliament which drove King James out of England (none was in being at the time) but a group of magnates, Tories as Whigs, who purported to act for the people in inviting William to defend England's liberties.

More significantly, Locke's notion of a contract between Parliament and people also anticipated the then still distant time when parliaments and governments could indeed be changed by a vote of all adult citizens. Parliamentary democracy is the child of the supremacy of parliamentary power over the Crown established in 1688.

The great question under the Stuarts had been whether Crown or Parliament should have the last political word. It had long been tradition that Parliament alone could grant taxation in return for the king's legislating to remedy his subjects' grievances. But it had also been taken for granted that government was the business of the king and ministers responsible only to him.

But they were expected to govern more or less acceptably to Parliament. This the Stuarts had conspicuously failed to do. Their policies were not always "wrong" nor Parliament's always "right". The issue was not the merit of policy but power.

It was, above all, Charles II's attempt to secure his freedom of political action by raising taxation without parliamentary agreement that destroyed him. Nothing had been done at the

Restoration of 1660 to settle the power question. Charles II had managed to live with the contradictions and James had succeeded to the throne, despite the attempts that had been made to exclude him as a Catholic. His only Parliament had had a pliant Tory pro-Crown majority.

But Tories were also Anglicans and constitutionalists. They were alarmed by James's appointment of Catholic army officers. His suspension of the Test Act, which excluded Catholics from public office by making it conditional on taking the Anglican sacrament, seemed to put all parliamentary law at risk. Not least he tried to pack a new Parliament with his own sympathizers. The last straw was the birth of a son to the king which seemed to ensure a Catholic succession.

So, reluctantly, they acquiesced in a revolution which, unlike previous practice in England, produced no fictions to disguise what had happened. A Convention Parliament, called by no king, offered the throne to William and Mary along with a Declaration of Rights which declared the throne vacant by James's alleged abdication.

Even so, most of the "rights" asserted, including the statements that taxation should be levied only by parliamentary grant, that Parliaments should be frequent and that its debates should be free, had long been accepted parliamentary claims. Nor was the "solemn compact" between the new sovereigns and the people (in the words of the Lords' Address to the Queen this week) openly acknowledged. Yet if Parliament could dispose of the Crown it could do anything.

It was not, as Macaulay saw it, a Whig revolution that immediately enshrined Whig ideals. In the ensuing years, Tories and Whigs took part in government and William preferred mixed administrations. Not until the Hanoverians came did the Tories go into the political wilderness.

Equally, the king still governed as the head of the political executive. Yet those historians who now diminish the revolution on the grounds that the aristocratic regime and monarchical power survived it disregard its true significance; the overthrow of arbitrary power.

Though the old social regime survived political change was real. Even the extent to which William retained executive power ultimately assisted change; the cost and financing of his French wars finally established the government's dependence on parliamentary supply. Henceforth, ministries would come and go according to whether they had majorities in the Commons.

Yet the political system whose benefits we enjoy was not the outcome of that single event but of a continuum which started long before it and still had far to go. It is revolution to commemorate above all because it recognized that the right way into the future was to build on the best of the past.

MESSAGE TO MR MOORE

The DHSS has a shelf full of dusty studies and reports under the heading of "community care". For many years governments have been committed to the theory of running down long-stay institutions for the elderly and the mentally handicapped; and of replacing them with a wide range of different types of care, all much closer to the local community and offering the best possible chance of normal life.

But on the shelf is where the good ideas remain. As Sir Roy Griffiths, the most recent analyst of the problem, has pointed out: "in few areas can the gap between political rhetoric and policy, or between policy and reality in the field have been so great".

Sir Roy is a man much admired in Downing Street for his practical ideas for applying Thatcherism to social affairs. Moreover, his findings are backed by one from the Audit Commission, the body enjoined by the Government to bring efficiency and value-for-money to local authorities.

But still the Government is not impressed with the need to act. The result, as the Commission pointed out last week, is hugely costly wastage both in terms of misdirected social security payments and human potential.

The core of the problem is that insufficient alternative provision has been made available as long-stay hospitals have closed. Many former residents face an unhappy and confused existence in bed-and-breakfast accommodation with little or no professional help — a fact graphically exposed in the award-winning series on the plight of schizophrenics in *The Times* in 1985.

The money previously spent in the NHS on these institutions was siphoned off elsewhere into the health service and did not follow their residents into the community. Worse, the benefit system positively encouraged the wrong type of provision by rewarding residential care and penalizing other forms of assistance which might both be cheaper and more suited to the individual's needs.

Enter Sir Roy, with a brief to "review the way in which public funds are used to support community care policy". After a year's work he confirmed an analysis which the Audit Commission had first made in 1986 and

recommended a solution. Money now spent within the NHS, he said, should be separated and transferred to social service departments of local councils as the patients themselves moved. They, in turn, must prepare coherent local plans for spending the money, which would come in the form of specific grants with carefully tied strings attached. There should be changes, too, in the benefit system to remove the institutional bias.

This was, it would appear, the wrong answer. The Government buried the report — issuing it without a press conference on the day after the Budget while Sir Roy himself was in hospital. It set up an interdepartmental committee to review the issue again — this time under the direct control of the Secretary of State at the DHSS, Mr John Moore.

The key issue at the centre of any practical study of community care is whether to assign primary responsibility to local social services departments. The trouble with Griffiths — in the Government's eyes at least — was that it could be portrayed as a U-turn in government relations with local authorities.

Yet it would require no major changes in an already close relationship between local social services departments and the DHSS. The grants could be withheld or redirected if the authority refused — or failed — to meet the national objectives.

The problem is urgent. Month by month more old and handicapped people are landing on the doorsteps of local councils. In some places, particularly in inner London, services are close to collapse.

Ministers will one day have to act as though they truly believe their policies will work. Local government has been under pressure to give up its ambition of providing all services itself. A new pattern is being forged in which councils plan, organize and monitor services but ask others (voluntary groups as well as the private sector) to provide.

Community care — a local responsibility if anything is — should be the test bed for the "new" town halls. Mrs Thatcher should tell Mr Moore to scrap his interdepartmental committee and implement Sir Roy's recommendations.

Church traditions

From Father Paul J. Nicholas
Sir, In your leader today you state, "those who threaten or blackmail (the Church) must now realise that further pressure on that sort has been discounted in advance. They have had their say." You also refer to the Church of England as always being prepared to modify its practice to meet contemporary needs.

Once again the media seems to miss the point. When I was ordained in St David's Cathedral in 1973 I was not ordained into the priesthood of the Church in Wales. I was ordained into the priesthood of the church of God.

The priesthood does not belong to the Church in Wales, the Church of England or any other branch of catholicism, but to the whole Catholic Church. The Church of England therefore has no right whatsoever to alter or change the Catholic priesthood. If she does then it is the Church of England who will have left the fold and not those of us who adhere to the "ancient traditions of this Church".
Yours faithfully,
PAUL J. NICHOLAS,
The Vicarage,
47 Shustoke Road,
Shard End,
Birmingham, West Midlands.
July 7.

Lawyers' language

From Mr Michael G. Martin
Sir, Whilst not wishing to cast any aspersions on the work performed by my noble and learned friend Sir George Engle (July 9) during his time as a legislative draftsman, I am nonetheless reminded of a rhyme conveyed to me by my administrative law lecturer many moons ago:
I'm the Parliamentary Draftsman,
I draft the country's laws,
And of half the litigation
I'm undoubtedly the cause!
Yours respectfully,
MICHAEL G. MARTIN,
1/45 Broadhurst Road,
Kilburn, NW6.

Controls on rise in property values

From Mr Timothy Jackson-Stops
Sir, It is with concern that one sees the discussions of "think tanks" on house values being leaked, as it may be organised to acclimatise the public to future fiscal changes.

Steep house price rises have caused the subject to be scrutinised and this scrutiny should reveal that these rises have stemmed from London becoming an international city and beginning the spiral, easy credit, greater company profitability, higher wages and less tax. All these are now history and equilibrium will be reached.

If London started the large increases, the levelling-off of prices now seen in the metropolis will fan out to the countryside, just as price rises did. So the Government should not be panicked into a tax on house values, it is too heavy-handed.

The free market will control itself as interest rates rise, making lenders more choosy and the heat in the housing market dissipate.

Nor should it be thought that the poll tax will make a difference to house prices. In my experience no one considers rates to any great extent in buying a house, so they demise and replacement by a poll tax is immaterial as far as house prices are concerned.

Yours faithfully,
TIMOTHY JACKSON-STOPS,
(Chairman, Jackson-Stops & Staff),
4 Curzon Street, W1,
July 12.

From Mr S. G. Tilley
Sir, Concern about the distortion caused to the economy by the overheated domestic property market is understandable. However, the catalogue of remedies emerging is as usual quite hilarious. To create new classes of taxation to contain the situation can only please those who will be employed to collect it.

The simplest solution would be to impose a limit on the amount a bank or building society can advance for house purchase in the future. A not unreasonable scale

would be to impose no limit up to £70,000 which should leave first-time buyers unaffected, then from £70,000 to £120,000 65 per cent and thereafter 50 per cent. To take a little heat out of the current scene the valuation price for an advance could be based on the lowest mean for the previous 12 months.

This remedy is unlikely to please the estate agents or building societies but does offer the prospect of control with very little electoral damage.
Yours faithfully,
S. G. TILLEY,
Old Stocks,
Millfields,
Chesham, Buckinghamshire.
July 10.

From Mr Peter Forda
Sir, The Kensington by-election was used as a pretext to revive the anti-landlord campaign. On July 9 an actress and Mrs Holmes, the Labour candidate, were reported as describing harassment by landlords and the emergence of a new generation of Rakhmans.

Why are there so few reports about the hooligan tenants in our society? They are the ones who destroy furniture, manipulate gas and electricity meters, play loud music all night and pay rent when it suits them and not when it is due. They block up the sinks and let water overflow until it goes through on to the floor below. The landlord has no means to make them leave and has to watch helplessly the destruction of his premises.

An advertisement of a vacant room today brings in about 50 applications from people who cannot afford to rent a flat or a house. If attacks on landlords go on unabated the remaining half of rented accommodation will also dry up and young and deserving people will find nowhere to live.
Yours faithfully,
PETER FORDA,
9 Inkerman Terrace,
Allen Street, W8,
July 12.

Design showcase

From Professor John Eggleston
Sir, I have just completed judging this year's entries for the Young Electronic Designer Awards. The Secretary of State for Education, Kenneth Baker, confirmed the views of the judges when he spoke of the excellence of the candidates' work.

Unfortunately this flowering of technology and design is seen by few people — representatives of industrial sponsors (in our case Texas Instruments and Cirkit) teachers, parents and a few assessors. Often this is only for a few hours if at all; examination work is seldom displayed publicly.

There is an urgent need for a national showcase whereby the work of young people in technology and design can be seen more fully and frequently, perhaps a Young Design Centre. Such a centre would allow industry, government and the world at large to see just how extensive are the achievements of our young people. It would also show how great is their potential contribution to the wealth and welfare of our industry and society.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN EGGLESTON (Chairman,
Young Electronic Designer
Award Trust),
University of Warwick,
Department of Education,
Coventry, West Midlands.

'Mode Three' courses

From Mr John Dixon
Sir, It is highly unlikely, as your Education Reporter suggested today (July 6), that pupils' work may be wasted with the virtual elimination of GCSE "Mode Three" courses. It is their teachers' work which will have been wasted and, therefore, the education of a great many pupils may well be blighted.

Teachers of "Mode Three" courses have known for some time that they have been rejected — indeed, I believe that this is a deliberate but misguided policy on behalf of the authorities to enforce uniformity.

Mr Broom is partially correct in explaining that "Mode Three" courses were devised for the introduction of new subjects, but they were also used to give a purpose in educational life for those so-called "less able" pupils excluded from an examination system (of O and CSE levels) which was designed for only the top 60 per cent in ability.

Terror in the air

From Mrs Alison Wilkinson
Sir, The fortunate fact that a ship's photographer had taken photographs of the Greek cruise ship terrorists prompted me to wonder whether a video tape made of every passenger boarding an aeroplane might not form an additional deterrent against aircraft hijackers.

If the plane was hijacked, it wouldn't take long to identify the legitimate passengers, and be left with photographs of the terrorists. The presence of the video camera would be made obvious to all, and full co-operation would be required to make sure that the video contained a good shot of each passenger. Any attempt by anyone to avoid the camera would, of course, prompt immediate investigation.
Yours sincerely,
ALISON WILKINSON,
The Stable,
Chapel Lane,
Grateley,
Andover, Hampshire.

'No-fault' injuries

From the Chairman of the Spinal Injuries Association
Sir, We welcome the BMA initiative on no-fault injury provision (report, July 5). Sir Christopher Piment (July 13) is no doubt in the fortunate position of never having experienced serious injury, let alone the traumas of any consequent litigation.

An apology, accompanied by the attentions of the statutory services, would really not begin to address the needs of someone who has experienced such an injury, whether it be due to negligence, medical or otherwise, or simply bad luck, as in many traffic or sporting accidents.

Disabled members of this association are only too well aware of the problems of coping with disability on inadequate resources. The lucky few who have survived litigation and won may well achieve a settlement of some half a million pounds. The vast majority receive nothing.

The only sensible and responsible way forward in a caring society is to institute some form of comprehensive "no-fault" compensation, as have New Zealand and Sweden.
Yours faithfully,
P. PAY, Chairman,
Spinal Injuries Association,
76 St James's Lane, N10,
July 13.

In theory, the new GCSE exam replaces the old examination system and thus caters for all abilities. In practice, however, this is not the case. In my subject, history, the whole concept and the methods of examination render this subject inaccessible for all but the most able pupils. We have found the examination papers virtually unintelligible for those whose delight does not lie in solving crossword clues in *The Times*.

Unless teachers can effect immediate reform of the history GCSE, the subject will lose its current popularity and we shall be forced to make history repeat itself and return to the days of dreaming up courses for a large number of pupils who are excluded from having their abilities recognised officially.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN DIXON,
2 Balmoral Court,
King George Close,
Charlton Park,
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Lessons of Cleveland

From Mrs Philippa Seligman
Sir, Following the tragedies and the errors in Cleveland there is now a risk that the escalation of legislation and procedural structures will be seen as so important that other, equally crucial, remedies are overlooked.

Family therapists, such as myself, know that abusers and abused are often the same people at different stages of their lives. We know that there exists a vicious circle in which abused children become trapped and which threatens their own ability to form sound and satisfying relationships in which violence does not play a part and where sex can be a normal aspect of their adult lives.

Training social workers to become better administrators of laws and procedures is not enough. Training is needed for relevant professionals to enable them to explore and understand family relationships and to work therapeutically with abusing families to

A Lyceum 'along lines of Lido'

From Lord Birkett
Sir, The chairman of the Theatres Trust and of the Arts Council have both protested vehemently (letters, July 5, 9) because the London Residuary Body intend to let the Lyceum Theatre for 150 years so that we can have a cabaret "along the lines of the Paris Lido." Those lines are famous for their sleekness and for the constant demand which seems to exist for them. But must one of our most handsome and evocative theatres be sacrificed to them?

Must we, and our children, and our grandchildren all be in our graves before a play or a ballet or an opera can be seen there again? The spirit of Irving, Diaghilev, and Beecham will be doomed for a very long time to walk the night.

The Lyceum is one of four central London buildings which are the key to any rational plan for the future of lyric theatre. The others are the Royal Opera House, the Coliseum, and the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. With these four factors a number of interesting equations can be made (especially interesting to the ballet world which still lacks the Dance House for London whose absence called forth the Drummond report of 1983). With only three, it becomes no longer an equation, simply an insoluble problem.

What goes on in a building is as important as its facade. Environment is not just architecture and landscape, it is our whole climate, affecting the spirit as well as the lungs. It is the Department of the Environment which is the creator

and master of the London Residuary Body. It appears to have allowed the LRB to be guided here solely by money.

If the Department of the Environment is to be an offshoot of the Treasury, it should say so! It should remember its name.
Yours etc,
BIRKETT,
House of Lords.

From Mr John Percival
Sir, The chairman of the Theatres Trust is right to deplore the sale of the Lyceum Theatre for cabaret, but wrong to blame the London Residuary Body.

The Act of Parliament which set it up gave the LRB no power to do other than get the best financial bargain it could. But the Home Secretary has authority to instruct it to take other factors into account.

If the Arts Council really meant all its fine words about London's need of a theatre for dance, it should have convinced the Minister for the Arts to persuade the Home Secretary to intervene. It would, after all, have saved money by the benefits it brought to London Festival Ballet, the Royal Ballet and others, besides enriching London's cultural life. The regional opera companies could also have benefited.

That is probably past praying for now. But at least we can see where the blame lies.
Yours faithfully,
JOHN PERCIVAL,
36 Great James Street, WC1.

NHS anniversary

From Mr Ray Whitney, MP for Wycombe (Conservative)
Sir, Your account of the Commons debate on the 40th anniversary of the National Health Service (July 6) devoted a special box to Mr Michael Foot's contribution, under the headline "Foot's historical protest".

Mr Foot had reminded us that in 1946 the Conservatives had voted against the second and third readings of the NHS Bill and that he had predicted years ago that one day an attempt would be made to deprive Bevan and the Labour Party of the credit for introducing the health service.

You neglected to tell your readers that on four occasions during his speech, in breach of the parliamentary conventions of which he always claims to be such a champion, Mr Foot refused my requests to intervene in order to provide a more balanced and complete historical perspective than he had set before the House.

The fact is that Herbert Morrison and other Labour leaders fiercely resisted Bevan's proposal to "nationalise" the hospitals on similar grounds to the Conservatives. On February 15, 1946, only five weeks before the Bill was published, Morrison was telling the House

... the view of the Minister of Health and the Government was

Act of God?

From the Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge
Sir, Dr Polkinghorne's admirable article (July 9) on the death of "mere mechanism" and the problem of praying for rain may have reminded some of your readers of the story of the Scottish minister which, for its full effect, needs to be told in a Scottish accent.

During a prolonged drought the minister prayed for rain. Whether coincidentally or not the course of the service was then interrupted by an extremely heavy thunderstorm, prompting the minister to exclaim in even more heartfelt tones "Now Lord, there's no need to be ridiculous".
Yours faithfully,
DEREK BREWER, Master,
Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
July 11.

Reforming images

From his Honour Judge Finney
Sir, May I presume to correct the Reverend D. J. Brecknell (July 13) on one small point? It was not the "Papist" (sic) who withdrew from the Communion of the Church of England because they... could not remake that Church in their own preferred image. Henry VIII withdrew the Church in England from the papacy because he found he could not remake the latter in his own preferred image.
Yours faithfully,
JARLATH FINNEY,
207 Hampstead Way, NW11.

Defence of Europe

From Sir Geoffrey Finsberg, MP for Hampstead and Highgate (Conservative)
Sir, Mr Heisbourg's article (July 8) on European defence contains a major omission. Europe already does possess its own Nato pillar — the Western European Union.

Whilst WEU — with the exception of its Parliamentary Assembly — may have been virtually dormant for much of the time since its formation, its reactivation in 1984 marked a turning point in European defence initiatives. The Hague platform, which commits all its signatories to the defence at the frontiers of the member nations, was accepted by all countries, including France, which has always been an active participant in WEU.

The moneysaving operation in the Gulf supported by all WEU members, is clear evidence not merely of a wish to work together but of practical application.
Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY FINSEBERG
(Vice-President,
Parliamentary Assembly, WEU,
and leader of the UK delegation,
House of Commons).

Non-nuclear Japan

From Sir John Figgess
Sir, Your comprehensive and otherwise excellent article on Japanese defence spending (July 12) curiously fails to mention the cardinal element in Japan's defence policy, namely adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the total rejection of such weapons as a means of defence.

To quote from the official statement by Mr Noburo Take-

Threat or promise?

From Mr N. S. Kirkby
Sir, We are told that there will be shortage of teenagers in the next few years. Am I alone in finding that a deeply satisfying prospect?

Yours sincerely,
N. S. KIRKBY,
98 Upland Road, Sutton, Surrey.

Once again, how astute the Japanese!...
Yours faithfully,
JOHN FIGGESS,
The Manor House,
Burghfield Village,
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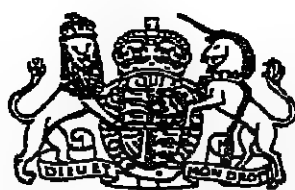
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COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 17: The Princess Royal, President, Save the Children Fund, this afternoon visited the Fund's Shop at 3, Regent Street, Burnham on Sea, Somerset.

The Princess Royal, subsequently opened a Country Fair at Manor Gardens, Burnham on Sea, and met Branch members and participants in the Fair.

The Princess Royal, attended by Mrs Andrew Felden, travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight and was received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Somerset (Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Luttrell).

CLARENCE HOUSE
July 17: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, this morning attended the Sue Ryder Home at Stagenhoe, near Hitchin. The Hon Lady Bowles-Lyon was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 16: The Prince of Wales, Chancellor, the University of Wales, this morning conferred Honorary Degrees at the University of Wales College of Medicine, Cardiff, South Glamorgan.

His Royal Highness, attended by Major Christopher Lavender, travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

The Prince of Wales, President, The Prince's Trust, and the Princess of Wales, joint Patrons of the Wishing Well Appeal for the redevelopment of Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital, this evening attended a fundraising concert in aid of both Charities at Wembley Stadium, London.

Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith and Major Christopher Lavender were in attendance.

July 17: The Duke of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, the Gloucestershire Regiment, accompanied by The Duchess of Gloucester, was present at an Evening of Musical and Dramatic Entertainment at Chavenage House, Tetbury in aid of the Museum of the Gloucestershire Regiments.

Their Royal Highnesses, attended by Lt Col Sir Sor Blane and Mrs Howard Page travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

Royal Corps of Transport

The annual corps week of the Royal Corps of Transport ended with an "at home" at Buller Barracks, Aldershot, on Saturday and a church parade at the Garrison Church of St Michael and St George, Aldershot, yesterday. Major-General P.H. Benson, Representative Colonel Commandant, and Major-General D.B.H. Colley, Director-General of Transport and Movements, received the guests.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S. Giles and Miss S. Palmer
The engagement is announced between Sebastian, son of Mr Frank and Lady Katharine Giles, of Wilton, Sussex, and Sarah, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Palmer, of Highgate Village, London.

Mr A.H.C. Grogg and Miss G. Edo Basté
The engagement is announced between Alexander Henry Campbell, elder son of Mr and Mrs John Grogg, of Greenwich, London, and Graciela, younger daughter of the late Señor Edo Edo Edo and of Señora Marna Basté of Edo Sabadell, Catalonia, Spain.

Mr A.J. Jennings and Miss M.L. Warden
The engagement is announced between Andrew, youngest son of Mr and Mrs M. Jennings, of Eastbourne, Sussex, and Michelle, daughter of Mr A. Warden and Mrs S. Warden, of Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire.

Mr G.S. Murray and Miss J.A. Preston
The engagement is announced between Grant Stuart, younger son of Mr and Mrs John C.M. Murray, of Croxley Green, Hertfordshire, and Jacqueline Anne, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs Frank S. Preston, of Chalfont St Peter, Buckinghamshire.

This is an abridged text of the sermon preached in Canterbury Cathedral yesterday morning at the Inaugural Eucharist of the Lambeth Conference.

"I do not cease to give thanks for you, praying that you may know the hope to which He has called you, the riches of your inheritance in the saints, and the greatness of His power in us who believe." Ephesians 1.16.

These words I give you from the scriptures read today. Unceasing thanksgiving for our fellow Christians; gratitude to God for the hope to which He has called us - these are foundations of the Christian life. I pray that they will be the foundations of our Conference and permeate all our thinking and speaking.

As we bishops come together. I thank God that we form a communion: not an empire, nor a federation, nor a jurisdiction, nor yet the whole Church, but a Communion - a fellowship based on our gathering at the Lord's table, where we share "the means of grace and the hope of glory".

We have come together so that this Communion may be known by us in a real and personal way as we meet face to face. We have come to share, to learn, to listen, and then to search for words that will guide and encourage our churches. We have come expecting God to do great things, in us and through us and in spite of us.

The Anglican Communion has its joys - enormous growth in some parts of Africa; 175 African bishops here this time, hardly a black face 50 years ago - but it has its heartaches, too. We must not dodge the complexities of the agenda before us. We must not let immediate needs, no matter how pressing, restrict our Christian vision to the present. God calls us - insistently, consistently - to be people of the future. His future.

As you enter this Cathedral your eye is caught by its massive pillars. In their strength they seem to stand on their own feet, symbols of strong foundations, and sturdy independence. Yet their strength is an illusion. Look up and you see the pillars converging into arches, which are upheld, not by independence, but through interdependence. "An arch", wrote Leonardo da Vinci, "is nothing else than a strength caused by two weaknesses: for the arch in buildings is made up of two segments of a circle, and each of these segments, being in itself very weak, desires to fall and as one withstands the downfall of the other, the two weaknesses are converted into a single strength".

As we come here we do well to remember that human weakness and our dependence on each other are not things to overcome but gifts to offer to God as He works out His purpose in the world. God does confound expectations and transforms tribulation into triumph in His own time. The timescale of God's purpose is not known to us, but there is evidence enough that the vision expressed in my text is not a dreamer's fantasy but a prophet's declaration of truth. It sees human activity and the witness of the church to Jesus Christ in a divine perspective and upon a divine timescale. So must we.

If some of the hopes of ten years ago have remained unrealised, so also have some of our worst fears. I have seen recently something of the remarkable developments in the Soviet Union. And within China we have witnessed the recovery of Christian life - no, more than that, the development of a truly Chinese Christianity. They

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Robert Hooke, physicist. Freshwater, Isle of Wight, 1635; Gilbert White, clergyman and naturalist, Selborne, Hampshire, 1730; William Makepeace Thackeray, Calcutta, 1811; W.G. Grace, Downend, Gloucestershire, 1848; Philip Snowden, Viscount Snowden, statesman, Lichfield, Yorkshire, 1864. **DEATHS:** Caravaggio, painter, Port' Ercole, Italy, 1610; Jean-Antoine Watteau, painter, Nogent-sur-Marne, 1721; Paul Jones, naval adventurer, Paris, 1792; Jane Austen, Winchester, Hampshire, 1817; Benito Juárez, president of Mexico 1861-72, Mexico City, 1872.

Rare plant threatened by council's change

The future of one of Britain's rarest plants, thought to have been saved by conservationists and gardening pensioners, is in danger after a last-minute change of mind by planners.

Martin's ramping fumitory, which now survives only on a half-acre allotment at Lake Isle of Wight, has been at the centre of a vigorous and often bitter battle for two years.

The local council are determined to build houses on its only British home despite a fierce defence by the local branch of the Nature Conservancy Council (NCC) and the allotment gardeners.

In a desperate attempt to give fumitory - which blossoms on the well-hoed and herbicide free soil found on the former cemetery land - legal status under Section 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the NCC declared the plot a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

The council's four month objection period is about to expire and to the delight of fumitory's supporters the South Wight borough council's architect Mr Lawrence.

Birthdays today
Lady Bingley social worker, 63; Mr Richard Branson, chairman, Virgin Group, 38; Sir Anthony Miles, publisher, 58; Colonel the Hon Gordon Palmer, Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire, 70; Sir Richard Peto, actor, 62; Sir Robert Speed, QC, 83; Sir James Stirling, former director, National Trust for Scotland, 70; Dr B.C.L. Weedon, vice-chancellor, Nottingham University, 65; Mr Yevgeny Yevushenko, poet, 55.



Dr Runcie at Canterbury Cathedral yesterday, must be set against an enduring and even escalating gap between rich and poor nations. There is no cause for facile optimism.

Even so, my experiences around the world have taught me not to make an even more facile mistake. Amongst the desperately poor, the technologically undeveloped, and the educationally deprived I have often found a richness of spirit and a depth of trust in God which puts many Western Christians to shame. Being well fed and well housed and well educated is no proof of a healthy spirit, a depth of faith or insight into God's purposes. When things take us over we live increasingly restricted in the present moment.

In such an atmosphere Christians must again look to their Lord and His example. There is a sense of urgency, even of immediacy in the ministry of Jesus and His Apostles. "Behold, now is the accepted time; now is the day of salvation" (2 Corinthians 6.2). That temptation to postpone difficult decisions which we ourselves know so well does not receive much support in the New Testament record. The boldness of the present moment does often seem to be a good part of our obedience to the Holy Spirit, and if we retreat from it we should not be surprised if there is a dimming of the vision we once had.

Yet at the same time this urgency has nothing of frantic insecurity about it: it is born not out of fear, but of faith. A Church will never learn from its mistakes unless it is ready to risk making some. We can live with our human weakness. For even when we may be confined to short views ourselves, God's perspective is long - the church lives ahead upon her. I can think of no better prayer for the coming

Lambeth days than that we let ourselves be taken deeper and deeper towards God in adoration, and, inseparably from that, deeper and deeper into the needs of human kind.

It is this perspective I want to commend and encourage as our Conference begins. Whilst we ought not to be self important in a foolish way or expect the walls of our particular Jerichos to fall flat at the blast of a few Lambeth resolutions, neither ought we to be dismayed by the tasks before us. Let us simply commit ourselves to Christ.

For we may be sure of this, important though this Conference is, crucial though it may seem to the well-being of the Anglican Communion, nevertheless in the range of God's purpose it is no more than a small ship sailing on a wide, a very wide, ocean. We must guide that ship as best we can. But in the end its destination and that of our Communion will not be determined by our skill and diligence as navigators, but by the power of that all-sustaining, all-embracing, ever-flowing and ever-gracious purpose of God in this His beloved world.

In his opening speech of welcome on Saturday night, Dr Runcie said:

A hundred years ago the Archbishop of Canterbury wrote to Queen Victoria to tell her about the Lambeth Conference. He received the following reply which is still in our library at Lambeth: "The Queen thanks the Archbishop of Canterbury for his kind letter giving details of the Large Meeting of Bishops at Lambeth. The Archbishop will have the opportunity of making many interesting acquaintances".

Times have changed. First, the letter sounds as if the Conference was an English tea party with a number of invited guests. Interesting you may be but I hope you feel at this conference that we are friends together - eager to meet one another, listening to one another and learning from each other in the partnership we share in the Gospel. So I expect the atmosphere to be warmer and at times hotter.

The Queen obviously thought the gathering was to give pleasure to the Archbishop of Canterbury. To judge from some commentators it now looks as if you are all coming to give me a difficult time. I want to say I don't believe it. I look forward to enjoying this conference, and I hope you do. The Lord has called us together and He is faithful.

I would just like to mention one member of my personal staff. You will all know that I was so concerned to be kept in touch with the Anglican Communion that when I became Archbishop I appointed Terry Waite. This is not the time to say more about him than that he was a great enthusiast for this Conference and I hope we shall remember him in our prayers, as I am confident he will be remembering us.

The Archbishop then greeted non English speaking members of the Conference in French, Spanish, Japanese and Swahili and concluded by saying:

There is often confusion about the actual power and position of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

I asked a friend who is a Rabbi what he thought the change had been in the position of the Archbishop. He told me this story. There was once a troublesome cat who made a great noise chasing the lady cats of the neighbourhood and disturbed everyone's peace and quiet. Eventually the owner had it neutered. When friends asked "did it work?", he answered: "Well, he's still making a lot of noise, but it is now only in an advisory capacity."

Today's royal engagements

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, will take the Salute at a performance of the Royal Tournament at Earls Court at 7.30.

The Princess of Wales will attend a gala performance by the London Festival Ballet at the London Coliseum at 7.30 in aid of the London Festival Ballet School and Trust.

Prince Edward will start "An Extremely Trivial Pursuit 1988", a treasure hunt from London to Monte Carlo, at the Inter-Continental Hotel at 8.30 am in aid of the Chemical Dependency Centre.

The Princess Royal, Patron of the fourteenth biennial conference of the International Association of Water Pollution Research and Control, will attend the opening ceremony of the conference at the Dome Theatre, Brighton, at 10.25; and will visit HMS Amazon at Portland, Dorset, at 2.05.

The Duke of Gloucester will open the Road Safety Exhibition at Guildhall at 11.00.

Princess Alexandra will visit the World and Downland Open Air Museum at Singleton, near Chichester, at 3.30.

Appointment in the Forces

Brigadier Norman Charles Allen OBE is to be Aide de Camp to the Queen in succession to Brigadier Bernard Victor Hilary Fullerton CBE retired.

Nature notes

By the sides of northern streams, common sandpipers were the back part of their body up and down, like tail-less wagtails. They fly off at the stream with a rippling call and a hesitant flicking of their wings. Most of them have finished breeding, and are about to move south, where they will feed by saltmarsh drains and estuaries, until they leave for the Mediterranean in September.

On the upland streams there are often dippers, who bob in a different way: as though they had hydraulic legs, their whole body without moving out of the horizontal position.

The large purple-blue flowers of meadow cranesbill are now out among rough roadside grass: they are often found close to yarrow and tufted vetch, a purple pea-like flower, that clings to other plants. Stems of scent sweep along roads and lanes from time flowers.

Fewer butterflies have been seen this year because of the wet weather, but the first of the new brood of small tortoiseshells are just appearing.

DJM

OBITUARY

MR DAVID PHILLIPS

Voice for the CIA

Mr David Alice Phillips, a senior Central Intelligence Agency officer who resigned during the 1970s when the American organization's activities came under fire to devote himself to defending it vigorously in public, has died at the age of 65.

During his 25-year long career in intelligence Phillips served among other places in Cuba, Mexico and Lebanon. He once described being CIA chief in Beirut as "the most dangerous job in the world".

Phillips was head of CIA's Western Hemisphere division when Chile's armed forces in 1973 toppled the government of the Socialist President Allende after a well-organised strike by the country's truck drivers had helped to destabilise the economy.

In an interview last year Phillips admitted Washington had attempted to kill President Fidel Castro, but observed he might well have

been replaced by someone worse if the operation had been successful.

It was the shock of the shooting of Richard Welch, CIA's station office in Athens, and a close friend of Phillips, in 1975, which decided him to embark on lectures and public appearances to defend the organization. He personally blamed the ex US intelligence officer Philip Agee for publishing a world-wide list of CIA men.

He was a critic of President Jimmy Carter, blaming him for giving precedence to human rights over national security considerations and for "weakening" the CIA.

Phillips was the founder of the Retired Intelligence Officers' Association and edited for many years its magazine *Periscope*. He was also author of a book *Careers in Secret Operations*, designed to attract young people to the service.

MR C.C.B. STEWART

A friend writes:

Mr Cosmo Stewart, CMG, who died on July 10 aged 75, was head of the Cultural Relations Department at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office from 1967 to 1972.

Prior to that he had held posts in Rome and Cologne, and was Counsellor and Consul-General in Saigon.

While in charge in Saigon he delighted privileged readers in Whitehall by a satirical despatch about the absurdities of local diplomatic life. When indeed these absurdities grew wearisome, he remembered that he was a mathematician - he had won an exhibition scholarship at Eton to Cambridge in that subject - and

found solace again in formulae and equations.

Stewart was also a private and a controversialist. In retirement he lived alone in a Cotswold cottage showing an eccentric neglect of conventional comforts. By contrast, he enjoyed regular forays to the Travellers Club whence he returned refreshed by the latest gossip.

His other "club" was the Bear Hotel in Devon where he lunched most days. Perhaps through a certain scepticism he never reached the senior posts to which his talents pointed, showing a disregard for conventional ambition and nourished by the rich reserves of his own intelligence.

He was unmarried.

MR BERNARD MOORE

Mr Bernard Moore, who was editor of the BBC's external services news department from 1958 to 1965, died on July 5 at the age of 84.

Moore had been a foreign correspondent in pre-Second World War Europe. During those war years he reported from Berlin, Prague, Vienna, the Saar, Berchtesgaden, and the Sudetenland after the Munich Agreement.

In 1946 Moore joined the BBC in the old Empire Service news department. From 1947 to 1954 he was the BBC's permanent correspondent at the United Nations. He wrote two books about the United Nations and his experiences there, *Nothing Succeeds Like Success* and *The Second Lesson*.

Shortly after his return to Britain he was appointed head

of the African Caribbean and Colonial services and travelled widely in those regions.

Moore had begun his working life in a bank. He served in India as the youngest branch manager of the Imperial Bank of India. While there, however, he began to write newspaper articles. Journalism attracted him far more than banking and on his return to England he decided to become a freelance.

Moore was a man of wide interests and devoted himself to writing in his retirement. He and his wife did the research for the illustrations and he wrote the text of the colour section for Neville Coghill's edition of *The Canterbury Tales*.

He is survived by his wife, Enid, a daughter and one of their two sons.

DR ARCHIBALD GALLEY

Dr Archibald Galley, a pioneer in modern anaesthetics and formerly vice dean of the Faculty of Anaesthetists at King's College Hospital, London, has died aged 79.

Galley had qualified at King's College Hospital in 1932 but, after a short spell in general practice, became fascinated by the then developing field of anaesthetics and passed his DA in 1937. He served as a squadron leader in the RAF Medical Service during the Second World War.

From his wartime experience he introduced new anaesthetic techniques, in particular caudal anaesthesia and its use in obstetrics. His interest in pharmacology led him to work closely with the major companies on many aspects of patient response to surgery.

In 1973 Hewitt retired from medicine but studied and became a licensed lay reader of the Church of England.

He is survived by his wife, Ruby, and a son and daughter.

PROF WALTER BRUFORD

Professor Leonard Forster writes:

Walter Horace Bruford was a man of quiet unobtrusive distinction - so unobtrusive indeed that it never found its way into my stony factual obituary (June 30). He was not good at self-advertisement; he felt that real quality spoke for itself in those places where it mattered, and so it proved. In his day he was the most distinguished living British Germanist, and one of the best loved.

He was the last survivor of the first generation of British modern linguists to break down the tradition that professors of modern languages had to be foreigners.

This also meant breaking away from the German traditional approach to German literature and developing in independent viewpoint; it is in this context that his work on the social interpretation of German literature was particularly important for his successors.

Marriages

Lord Minton and Mrs L. Pennington
The marriage took place on July 16, at Lord Buxton and Mrs Kathleen Peterson, of Maine, United States.

Lord Charles FitzRoy and Miss D. Miller-Stirling
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Grafton Regis, Northamptonshire, of Lord Charles FitzRoy, younger son of the Duke and Duchess of Grafton, of Euston Hall, Thetford, Norfolk, to Miss Diana Miller-Stirling, daughter of Mr Hubert Miller-Stirling and Mrs Jane Miller-Stirling, of Cape Town, South Africa. The Rev Hedley Rickard and Canon Peter Eliot officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Lady Charlotte FitzRoy, Lady George, Lady and Lord Miller-Stirling, Oliver Smith and George Birch-Reynardson. Mr Robert Holden was best man.

A reception was held at the Old Rectory, Grafton Regis.

Mr S. Christie-Miller and Miss E.A. Crawford
The marriage took place on July 16, 1988, at St Botolph's Church, Swyncombe, near Henley-on-Thames, of Mr Stephen Christie-Miller, only son of Mr and Mrs D.G. Christie-Miller, of Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, to Miss Elizabeth Crawford, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. Crawford, of Dalkeith, Perth, Western Australia.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Frances Agate, Felicity and William Berry, and Ruth Wallace. Mr William Brown was best man.

The reception was held at Lawn Farm and the honeymoon is being spent in Italy.

Mr C. Brier and Miss S.E. Jewell
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 16, in the United States of Mr Christopher Brier, son of Mr and Mrs C. Brier, of Henley-on-Thames, to Miss Susanah Jewell, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D.J. Jewell, of Henley-on-Thames. The Rev Michael Hayes officiated.

The bride was attended by Miss Fiona Reilly. Mr Ian Humphries was best man.

A reception was held at the Master's Lodge, Henleybury and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr J.M.A. Cooper and Miss S.E. Agate
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 16, at St Peter's, Milton Lilbourne, between Mr Jonathan Cooper, eldest son of Mr John Cooper, of Rawling, Marlborough, Wiltshire, and Miss Susanah Agate, of Manor Lodge, Crawley, Hampshire, and Miss Sophie Agate, eldest daughter of Major John Agate, of Lawn Farm, Milton Lilbourne, Wiltshire, and Mrs David Pearce, of Old Oak Court, Easthamstead Park, Berkshire. Canon Patrick Ashton officiated, assisted by Captain Hugh Chetwynd-Talbot.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Lucy Pullen and Elizabeth Nelson. Mr Tim Sale was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr N. Hadcock and Miss J. Patta
The civil marriage took place on May 7, 1988, in the United States of Mr Nicholas Hadcock, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Michael Hadcock, of Bodelmer, Angelsey, and Miss Jolanta Patta, daughter of Mr Zdzislaw Patta and Mrs Anna Patta, of Cracow, Poland. Service of blessing will be held on December 10.

Mr J.E. Macpherson and Miss L. Sutherland
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Michael and All Angels, Haworth, West Yorkshire, of Mr James Edward Macpherson, only son of Mr and Mrs Malcolm Macpherson, of Barkway, Hertfordshire, and Miss Lydia Sutherland, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Sutherland, of Oxenholpe, West Yorkshire. The Rev Colin Spivey officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Lucy Pullen and Elizabeth Nelson. Mr Tim Sale was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr M. Laska and Miss P. Robinson
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 2, in the Cathedral of St Mary the Crowned, Gibraltar, of Mr Mark Laska, son of Dr and Mrs Cecil Laska, of Gibraltar, and Miss Patricia Robinson, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Anthony Robinson, of Gibraltar. Mr Bernard Devlin, Bishop of Gibraltar, officiated.

Mr C.P. Watters and Miss T.M. Domanska
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 18, at the Church of St Nicholas, Gdansk, Poland, of Mr Charles Patrick Watters, eldest son of Mr Charles J. Watters, MRCVS, and of Mrs Oonagh Watters, of Yorkshire, England, and Miss Teresa Maria Domanska, daughter of the late Mr Edmund Domanski and of Mrs Feliksa Domanska, of Gdansk, Poland.

A reception was held at Dom Hareza, Gdansk and the honeymoon was spent in North Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Appointments
Viscount Colville of Culross QC to be Chairman of the Parole Board from October 1, 1988.

Christopher Booth to be President of the Royal Society of Medicine.

The Hon Rocco Forte, Chief Executive of Trusthouse Forte plc, to be a Visiting Professor at the University of Strathclyde's Scottish Law School.

Mr A. Fene, Senior Registrar, Guys Hospital, London, to be Consultant Cardiobiothoracic Surgeon, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham.

Girdlers' Company
The New Zealand Scholarship for 1988 for three years has been awarded to Miss Suzanne Dwyer of Blenheim, New Zealand, who will read History and Foreign Languages.

PICK OF THE WEEK AT CHRISTIE'S

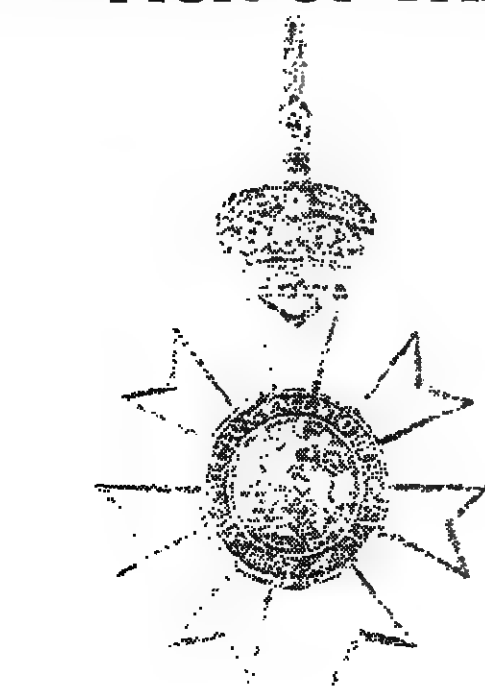
The Order of St. Michael & St. George bestowed upon Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart.

IN 1918 ROBERT BRUCE LOCKHART and Ace of Spies Sidney Reilly were sent to Moscow by Lloyd George. Together they launched a perilous campaign of anti-Bolshevik resentment, culminating in a plan to assassinate Lenin. The plan could well have changed the course of history had it not been pre-empted by another unsuccessful attempt on Lenin's life, which the Russian newspapers referred to as 'The Lockhart Plot'. Lockhart was arrested and only saved by a 'torture' arrest and subsequent exchange by the British Government. Reilly disappeared without trace in 1925.

This R.C.M.G. was not awarded until 1943, officially in honour of Lockhart's services to the Political Warfare Executive, but the appearance of the award in the same list as Sir Stuart Menzies, Head of MI6, may not have been purely coincidental. Lockhart's Christmas mug, briefcase and silver cigar box inscribed 'in remembrance of events in Moscow... from his faithful Lieutenant Sidney Reilly' will be offered with this medal in the sale of Orders, Decorations and Campaign medals at Christie's, King Street on Tuesday, 19th July at 10.30a.m.

For any further information on this or other sales in the next week, please telephone (01) 839 9000.

8 King Street, London SW1
85 Old Brompton Road, London SW7
164-166 Bath Street, Glasgow



THE ARTS

JAZZ

Mulligan/Marsalis
Festival Hall

If Gerry Mulligan stayed around after the performance of his own Concert Big Band at the second house of the JVC/Capitol Radio Jazz Parade's all-star double bill on Friday evening, he will have heard the young trumpeter Wynton Marsalis and his saxophonist, Todd Williams, turn "I'll Remember April" into an unscheduled homage to the kind of improvised counterpoint that Mulligan and Chet Baker patented 35 years ago.

This was one of many graceful moments in a concert not a little enhanced by the gradual realization that, for once, the Festival Hall's acoustical character was not reducing a jazz performance to a murky, alphabet soup. Mulligan, leading what is probably the best big band in jazz today, certainly benefited.

His 16-piece ensemble swings at all tempos, varies its dynamic level, boasts a clutch of first-class soloists, and, thanks to the leader's talent as an arranger, has a collective voice of its own — naturally enough, an expanded version of the light-fingered, warm-toned sound of Mulligan's baritone saxophone. His two tributes to the age of steam, "The Flying Scotsman" and "K4 Pacific", were virtual compendia of all those virtues: a ballad, "Absent Friends", featured a glowing solo by the veteran tenor saxophonist Seldon Powell, who, like Stan Getz, offers a personal angle on the Lester Young approach.

Marsalis arrived with his brilliant pianist, Marcus Roberts, and three new sidemen. Notwithstanding the seductive sleekness of the leader's trumpet on "When I Fall in Love", this did not seem to be a wholly engaged performance. Williams, in particular, offered little more than a textbook impersonation of John Coltrane, and is not the man to help Marsalis reach the heights.

Richard Williams



Jumping jester: Ilgiz Galimullin may not be the wittiest of the three dancers to take on the role in the Moscow Ballet production of *Swan Lake*, but he is the highest jumper

Russians, but no revolution

John Percival on the Moscow Classical Ballet's *Swan Lake*

The *Swan Lake* premiered in Glasgow at the weekend by Moscow Classical Ballet was touted as a revolutionary interpretation. Luckily it proved to be nothing of the kind.

The production is directed by Natalia Kasatkina and Vladimir Vasilyov, who also subscribe their names to a list of choreographers that already includes Petipa and Ivanov, Alexander Gorsky, the first of the revisionists, and Asaf Messerer.

The best of what I take to be the new choreography is the lively Venetian dance and a strong, character-full solo for Rothbart, the most ludicrous of the attempts to turn Siegfried's tutor into a dancing role with fidgety entrechats.

The most important contribution of Kasatkina and Vasilyov is an attempt to restore the style of the character dances. The Moscow Classical Ballet is not a company

of the first rank, but these numbers suit them best, and the Mazurka and Spanish dance especially are done better than we have seen for quite a time.

There is nothing particularly new in the treatment of the drama until the very end, when the producers, perhaps unable to make up their minds between different possibilities, seem to have tried to reconcile opposites. We have the version where Siegfried kills Rothbart (by tearing off both his wings), but the dying Rothbart also kills Siegfried, apparently by pushing him over.

Next it seems we are to have a Soviet happy ending, as Odette awakens her swooning swan maidens, but at the last minute Odette herself decides to expire across

Siegfried's corpse. Frankly, it looks daft.

There are some better ideas. Most notably having Odette appear at the ball masked and wearing a cloak of white swans' feathers to establish her impersonation of Odette. But mainly this is a sound, straight-forward *Swan Lake*.

I am glad to note that the management has given up its preposterous claim that this is the first Anglo-Soviet ballet collaboration (that credit belongs to festival ballet for *Snow Maiden* in 1961), but *Swan Lake* does have an English dancer, Tim Goodchild. His lakeside scenes, bleak to show Rothbart's baleful influence, are good.

I am less happy about the other

acts: there seems little stylistic relationship between the formal garden where Siegfried holds his birthday party and the converted cathedral in which his mother appears to live.

The ballet's affect varies according to which cast you see. At all performances the company looks better than in a *divertissement* programme earlier in the week, at which the best dancing came from 20-year-old Vladimir Malakhov as Adam in long extracts from *The Creation of the World*.

Slim and fair-haired, he also partnered Vera Timashova as Odette/Odile in much the best of three *Swan Lake* casts. Both dancers looked completely committed to their roles. He dances with attractive lightness; she with daz-

zling allure as Odile and eloquent style as Odette.

The other two interpreters of the ballerina role proved disappointing. Alla Khaniashvili, a gift from the Bolshoi baller, uses her long straight limbs with cool clarity as Odette, but conveys no emotion; her Odile is exaggerated and flashy. Galina Shlyapina attacks both aspects of the role aggressively, and her line suffers from a shortish neck and the set of her shoulders.

Valery Trofimchuk makes a commandingly evil Rothbart. Egor Terentyev plays Benno authoritatively and dances in the *pas de trois* with flair. The other major role is, as usual in Russian productions since Gorsky, a jester. This example of the species avoids coy excesses; among three interpreters Ilgiz Galimullin jumps highest and Andrei Kudelin is the wittiest.

ROCK

Jimmie Dale
Gilmore & Butch
Hancock
Town & Country

The post-New Country climate in Britain is now so favourable that even a veteran pair of second stringers from the Seventies like Jimmie Dale Gilmore and Butch Hancock are to be found making hay while the sun shines. The two Texans are best known for their past associations with the acclaimed Joe Ely — both have written songs that have become standards of Ely's repertoire, notably Gilmore's "Dallas".

Unfortunately neither man was able to stamp a mark of his own authority on a performance which rarely rose above the lacklustre. With acoustic guitar and harmonica, Hancock made a satisfactory job of his solo set, a collection of folk songs sung with exaggeratedly sloppy elisions in neo-Dylan style. "If you besinate you'll just vegetate", he sang without apparent irony in "Cooling Down". It was pleasant enough but completely lacking in contemporary bite.

Gilmore was backed by Wes McGhee's under-rehearsed four-piece band. Even the remarkable pedal steel playing of BJ Cole did not compensate for the hesitant beginnings, nervous changes and increasingly unorganized endings. The rail-thin Gilmore, who looked like a bank-teller in an old Western movie, sang in a warbling, nasal tone that was fire-breathing, nasal tone that was fire-breathing, nasal tone that was fire-breathing.

He and the band did little justice to a handsome stock of traditional sounding songs ranging from the slow, mandolin-led "Rain Just Falls" to the striding two-step of "Heavy Truck Manoeuvre". Joined at the end by Hancock, the ensemble slid into sloppy versions of more obvious, albeit material such as Hank Snow's "I'm Moving On". Your critic took his cue.

David Sinclair

Too much talk,
too little music

TELEVISION

Three or four years ago there was a notable, but evanescently temporary, outbreak of high-mindedness among the mandarins who take charge of arts on television.

Andy Park, who was then the Channel Four commissioning editor for music, announced that he was "definitely not interested in solo performers, who seem to me to be about money-making rather than music-making".

The BBC's Alan Yentob, around the same time, declared he was "not interested in seeing famous musicians playing tennis and getting out of expensive cars".

Prevailing winds certainly change, as Channel Four's latest series of music documentaries, called *Virtuoso* and shown on Sunday, demonstrates.

The series comes to your screens courtesy of IBM sponsorship; and, although we do not see the 83-year-old Nathan Milstein playing tennis, it adopts exactly that glossy, old-fashioned "profile" concept that was once so much scorned by Park and Yentob.

Milstein and (on subsequent Sunday evenings) Stern, Ashkenazy and Perlman, skip through their life-stories, for Jonathan Miller, the interviewer, appears disinclined to probe psychics in the manner of Anthony Clare. There are also shots of the airport

lounges and green rooms which seem mandatory for this sort of profile.

At last, and much more satisfyingly, the players are left to play. In Milstein's case, the result is a fleshy, gloriously characterful, and still surprisingly nimble, performance of Beethoven's "Kreutzer" Sonata.

The problem with this easy-going and entertaining format is that its success depends on the quality of the subject as raconteur, not as musician.

Milstein, the last of the great "Odessa file" of fiddlers, is not particularly illuminating about the sources of his own virtuosity. Remarks like "people don't suffer enough now; everything is so easy" will hardly lead us to the essence of creativity, and his reminiscences of Rachmaninov and Stravinsky are little more than fragments.

Moreover, to present a documentary about a violinist whose career has spanned 70 years, and then not to include any archive footage, historic recordings or even a single old snapshot, seems peculiarly superficial.

Richard Morrison

Irving Wardle reports from the Shakespeare Festival in Stratford, Ontario

In Toronto two years ago I made the electrifying acquaintance of Robert Lepage's *The Dragon Trilogy*, a trilingual, coast-to-coast epic which subsequently won acclaim in London. Now Lepage's Theatre Repère has expanded to the inter-continental scale in another huge piece, *Tectonic Plates*, which takes its title from the shifting of the earth's crust, and uses this as a metaphor for the manifold separations and reunions of existence. Its basic line is that America and Europe, originally split apart by the Continental Drift, are being reunited by migration and the export of American culture back to Europe.

A long-term project, *Tectonic Plates* is due to reach Glasgow in 1990. The Toronto version is very much the early phase of a work-in-progress: packed with ideas which nobody has yet had time to organize. Spectators caged to the walls of the du Maurier Theatre Centre craned downwards to follow the action in and around a swimming pool on the stage floor, and upwards to a midnight-blue grand piano suspended above their heads. Chopin arrives to rattle off a geological prologue and then ascend to his instrument to supply a soothing background to an invertebrate succession of scenes (or "plates") in English, French, and Spanish.

Some are theatrically brilliant, such as the sight of a French immigrant party splashing through the pool and breaking into American clichés as soon as they reach the other side. Others, featuring schizophrenia, courtship, and a waterlogged auction, seem to have got in simply as variations on the endless theme of separation.

At the opposite end of the spectrum from Lepage is his fellow Quebecois, the writer Michel Tremblay, a specialist in the microcosm of Montreal family life. In *The Real World* (Tarragon Theatre) he has hit on a subject that would make its point in any society that has quarrelling parents and rebel children.

Its theme is the first play: the play in which every young writer blows the family apart. Young Claude has written such a piece, exposing the manifold shortcomings of his insurance salesman father, and triumphantly handed it to his wronged mother.



Modern: Goldie Semple and Colm Feore in *The Taming of the Shrew*

Chopin, geology
and not much
to connect them

Instead of being delighted, she is outraged. "Have I raised a spy?" she asks. "I'm not cooking for other people for the rest of my life because once I got things off my chest. Don't put it down on paper: someone might read it!"

From this marvellous opening confrontation between art and reality, Bill Glasco's production develops a parallel interplay between the members of the family and their fictional selves. What is disconcerting to the English spectator is the lack of jokes.

Despite his distance from the

subject, Tremblay has not arrived at comic detachment. Claude's mother objects that he has left himself out of the play. Had she been witnessing the Tarragon show, she could have made the same criticism again: the figure you miss is that of the middle-aged playwright, still sitting in judgement and still getting things wrong.

One of French Canada's few links with the Stratford Ontario Shakespeare Festival was severed this year by the death of Jean Gascon, shortly before the open-

ing of his production of *My Fair Lady*. With a Shaw Festival going full blast a few miles away, why present this musical anyway? One answer is that it makes an apt companion piece for Shakespeare's version of the Pygmalion legend, *The Taming of the Shrew*.

Directed by Richard Monette, this is a brilliantly resourceful rescue operation, leaving diehard feminists helpless with laughter. Staged as Sly's dream, it opens as a modern-dress fun show in a tourist Padua, where torrents of voluble Italian invade the text from a Chico Marx Grumio and Tranio's crooned translations of Shakespearean love songs. Meanwhile, like Shaw's Higgins, Colm Feore's Petruchio takes on his muttonous pupil and proceeds to repair the effects of her disadvantaged upbringing.

Gorgeously played by Goldie Semple, Kate first appears as a moneyed brat who ropes her kid sister to a chair as a prelude to dismembering her teddy bear. After which the taming scenes come over as play-therapy, with the enraged Kate rebounding from her exasperatingly good-tempered partner.

Once married, Feore's Petruchio changes into a quietly sincere adviser, unmistakably her friend, and a kind man. "Bid my cousin Ferdinand come hither," he commands. "One, Kate that you must kiss and be acquainted with." Ferdinand shambles on in a dressing gown, a dazed simpleton who has been tenderly sheltered in Petruchio's house. At such moments, Monette reveals the harmony under the surface conflict.

On the bare timber platform of Stratford's Third Stage, Robin Phillips directs an Edwardian *King Lear* which reconfirms William Hutt as a giant of the English-speaking stage. From his stiffly articulated opening scene, Hutt's Lear sees himself above all as a reasonable person; and when his reason is stripped away, he persistently suppresses emotion and rhetoric so as to hold on to his last threads of sanity, until he is engulfed in his own suffering.

"Let them anatomize Regan", he mumbles as he is carried off stage, talking only to himself. It is a wonderfully internalized performance of a man whose tragedy lies in his attempt to comprehend the unspeakable.

CONCERT

Hot from
the southFlederman
Cheltenham

Unexplained in the programme, left as a riddle without a solution, the name invites one to trespass on Philip Howard's territory. Is it borrowed from a character in a Patrick White novel, an Oz-Yiddish term for a night owl, or a particular grip used in the shewing of sheep?

Wherever it gets its appellation, from Flederman is being billed as the hottest property in Australian new music — almost the Kronos of the southern hemisphere — with two concerts at the Cheltenham Festival to be followed next weekend by a Prom.

However, its first Cheltenham programme displayed a rather ordinary ensemble, unusual certainly in its line-up of flute, trombone, cello, percussion and two keyboard players, but distinctly variable in individual musical qualities, as in the choice of music. If these pieces were among the best of the 74 new Australian works it has introduced since 1979, then there are a awful lot of dud scores washing around Sydney harbour.

Much the most impressive of the ensemble compositions was Keith Humble's *Ways-Byways*, which used the heterogeneous instrumentation to good purpose: this was music of strong, clear ideas, turbulent in its discourse, working towards a final cello melody that seemed more an escape from the endeavour than a striking to its core.

The balliing Concertino of Graham Hair and the gross *Elegy* of Carl Vine were on a quite different level. So too, disappointingly, was *Stroll* by the normally intelligent and elegant Paul Lansky, where the players dreamed in Gallic and then Latin American fashion over a tape of noise from a shopping arcade.

Paul Griffiths

Catching a chill from the doctor

RADIO

It was a good day for Woman's Hour to scoop that first interview with Dr Marietta Higgs, but not one of the better days for medicine. The profession has a long, well-attested and on the whole understandable history of mistaken diagnosis. It is possible Dr Higgs has not contributed to it yet there was something in her certainty which struck a bit of a chill.

Of course, it may be that the threat of proceedings against her compromised what she could say. Nevertheless, after that interview doctoring seemed to be in need of a bit of rehabilitation and by great good fortune the process was already under way in Radio 4's *The Doctors* (Tuesdays, repeating Wednesdays). We are just past programme two of Brian King's

and Sarah Rowlands's eight-part series and it has quickly established itself as part of the week's compulsory listening.

This is a prime example of radio's informal eavesdropping technique. The members of a Lichfield practice have been wired for sound; more remarkably so has a selection of their patients. What prompted them to do it? Whatever the motives, everybody appeared to have forgotten the presence of the mike so that, aided by some expert mixing and editing, part one's portrait of a typical day in surgery could hardly have been more vivid. The

second programme followed one member of the practice, Dr Brown, through what happened to be his birthday. This included an admirably humane yet un-sentimental consultation with a diabetic young mother who had had one heart attack and lived in terror of another. No false reassurances here, but a realistic admission of the risks and a determination to help his patient come to terms with them. In Lichfield, and by extension in all directions, the art of doctoring is clearly not a terminal case.

Not so poor Mrs Latchmoor in Jimmy Chinn's *A Different Way Home* (Radio 4, Wednesday; director, Gerry Jones). She was found very poorly in the early morning and died in hospital that

same night. Her son Leslie finds her and he will never forgive himself, neither for the delay in calling the ambulance, nor for yielding to the common tendency to do what nursing sisters tell you by going home for a rest. Before he got back to her bedside, mum was dead.

This play, or to be exact, this monologue, was one of radio drama's minor triumphs. Leslie, acted to poignant perfection by Bernard Cribbins, is talking to a silent friend, rehearsing the devastating, utterly prosaic events of his loss, suddenly coming near to tears at the grief and the awful emptiness of middle age ahead.

Another solo also nailed me to my chair. On Radio 3 Roy

Hutchins gave a low key, almost throwaway performance of Heathcote Williams's *Whale Nation* (Thursday; director, Ned Chaillet) which turned out exactly right for such a poem. Was there a backward glance at Melville here in the encyclopaedic opening, which set before us with a wealth of absorbing detail the many kinds and habits of whales before proceeding to describe their killing and the uses mankind makes of them? Wisely Williams did not attempt to wring his hearers' emotions. Yet his cool account of this extraordinary species made our plundering seem infinitely more wanton than it would have been if adopted a more propagandist approach.

David Wade

SONGS OF THE SUN at the G.E.H. and Purcell Room
A sideways glance at the 'Angry Penguins' exhibition at the Hayward Gallery.
Friday 15 July at 6-00pm Wednesday 20 July at 6-00pm
Andrew Ball, Clive Williamson, Pegasus Richard Crossland director
Keith Williams, Grainger, Southorpe
Meale, Conyngham-Grainger.
Tickets £4.00 (£2.00 UB40/student)
cc 01-928 8000 BO 01-928 3191

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MONDAY PAGE

Do you need your head examined?

If you are a working woman the consensus seems to be that you do — and that only through psychology will you find success. Victoria McKee contemplates a confusing business

Once, employers carped that hiring a woman meant putting up with premenstrual tension, maternity leave, menopause and a Pandora's box of feminine frailties and psychological peculiarities.

Now they also worry (as more than one male manager has moaned) about having to countenance — and even cough up for — innumerable conferences on managerial management techniques and the psychology of women in the workplace.

Self-improvement courses for female managers have been booming post-Big Bang. Now, all around the country, working women can gather in huge hotels, or someone's sitting-room, to ask themselves such questions as: "Should I be more assertive? ... How can I break through the glass ceiling? ... Am I a Queen Bee or a barracuda? ... How can I put myself on the hidden agenda?"

The language may be American (for glossary of these and other terms, see panel), but the message is being delivered seriously in Britain, often at international research conferences such as the "Psychology of Women at Work" conference which took place over the weekend at Goldsmith's College, University of London.

Delegates, primarily academics, consultants and psychologists, paid £59 (non-residential) or £99 (residential) to hear speakers as diverse as Joanna Foster, chair of the Equal Opportunities Commission, and Shere Hite — an expert more on sexual than office politics. Papers ranged from the specific ("Being a professional woman in India" and "Lesbian employment rights") to the more general ("Bloody women are so unreliable").

The conference was sponsored by the Centre for Psychological Services to Education and Training, in association with the Psychology of Women section and the Occupational Psychology sec-

tion of the British Psychological Society. But why such intense scrutiny — is the working woman really in need of bolstering by so many experts?

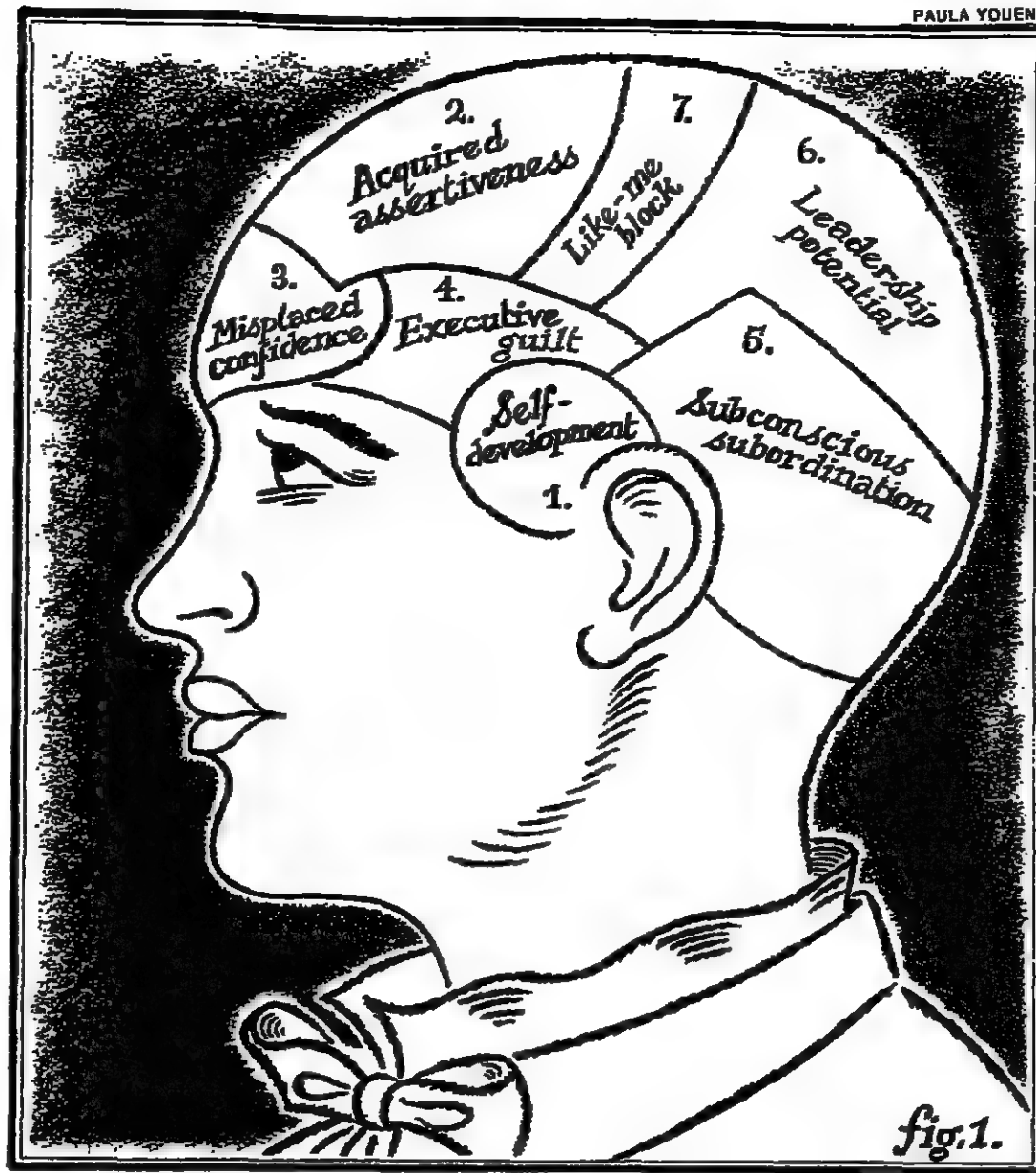
Foster confesses that she sometimes wonders "why women need so much self-confidence". Valerie Hammond, the director of research at Ashridge Management College and president of the European Women's Management Network, says the answer is simple. Today's women are facing a unique problem: "They have been educated to expect to be accepted as the norm in whatever field they choose. They're not prepared for being treated as a novelty — and they are. They think the battle's over, and it's not."

The BPS was sorely divided over the creation of a Psychology of Women section, a motion which went before its council in several guises before finally being ratified last year. Women members themselves were initially sceptical, admits Jane Usher, the 26-year-old clinical psychologist who was instrumental in pushing the proposal through.

"If we lived in a perfect world it would not be necessary, I agree, and hopefully one day it will become defunct," she says. "But not while the token women who do get to the top often display the Queen Bee syndrome which makes it more difficult for other women to follow them."

Dr David Booth, a Birmingham University psychologist, was one of those who strenuously opposed the motion — but not, he is most anxious to stress, because he harbours sexist sentiments. "I objected on scientific grounds. A section in the BPS is defined as a professional grouping in society. So it struck me that it might best be called the Psychology of Gender section, with the full appreciation that the current interest in the disadvantages to which women are subjected."

Bill Aker, a "corporate psychologist" and head of the English



PAULA YOUNG

WOMEN AT WORK: A GLOSSARY

● **Assertiveness:** Getting what you want without (masculine) aggression or (feminine) hysteria. What everyone seems to feel women need a lot more of.

● **Ele-clock:** Internal timer in highlighting career women set to start ticking loudly in the mid-thirties. What employers are wary of.

● **Buddies programme:** Artificially enforced mentoring (see below) used to offer a helping hand up the ladder of success.

● **Career break:** Extended maternity leave, made to sound more professional.

● **Corporate cloning:** The subconscious urge of senior managers to replicate themselves when choosing subordinates. Bad news for women in a male-dominated organization.

● **The demographic time bomb:** The drop in the birthrate which will mean adopting new recruitment and training strategies to woo re-entry women (see below). Good news for women.

● **The 'druthers' programme:** (derived from American colloquial expression "If I had my 'druthers', meaning "If I could do what I'd rather do.") Secondments to see if the grass is really greener.

● **Executive guilt:** The grass never is greener.

● **Fast-tracking:** Pushing women up through the ranks exceptionally quickly into senior positions.

● **Female barracudas:** Unpleasant office epithet for those with the killer instinct who do not need pushing to get to the top.

● **Glass ceiling:** Invisible barrier that prevents women managers from rising to the top. Some say it is psychological — others blame the system.

● **Golden parachute:** What women are pushed out on so observers

are deceived into thinking they jumped of their own volition.

● **The hidden agenda:** What women managers have to learn to read before they can hope to get a crack at controlling the real one.

● **Hothead:** Creating an artificial climate that will grow more women managers.

● **Loophole women:** Those who have passed through the glass ceiling.

● **Mentoring:** Being taken under the wing of a benevolent senior.

● **Psychological sparring:** The passing back and forth of signals, propaganda and unspoken attitudes which can form a vital part of the hidden (from women) agenda.

● **Re-entry women:** (sometimes called re-emergent women, in America, or women returners in Britain) Women returning to work after a career break (see above).

● **The prep-up:** Developing the necessary working relationship with the superior responsible for your rise or promotion.

● **Queen Bee syndrome:** Women who get to positions of power and then make it more difficult for other women to get through the ranks and offer them any competition.

● **Sexual static:** The sexual tensions between men and women in the workplace. Should you sense any, American industrial psychologists advise you to intervene boldly and demand: "Is there a gender specific issue operating here?"

● **Speakout:** (alternatively called "outspeak") Saying what you want instead of beating around the bush. In a word, assertiveness.

● **Women in a bell jar:** Protected, put in a glass case and kept from danger — or responsibility.

branch of RHR (Rohrer, Hibler & Replogle), an American industrial consultancy, says that "if there are people willing to attend such courses there are people who will put them on. I saw one woman who asked: 'How can there be so many so-called experts on women at work when there are so few of us around?'"

Sandra Oliver, a British occupational psychologist and lecturer in personnel and industrial relations management, who organized the conference, acknowledges that the wealth of courses now available to working women may be putting artificial pressure on them, "especially since many of the courses

which have no psychology in them are useless".

Oliver is already looking forward to the day when companies have a confidential psychology service which employees can ring for advice, as many already do in America, but notes with regret that the British business world seems reluctant to fund such a project.

Janice LaRouche, a feminist career consultant in New York and co-author of *Working Woman: Strategies for Survival and Success* (reissued by Unwin Hyman in its fifth impression this week), believes that the businesswoman's great weakness is the

way in which she humanizes and personalizes issues which men deal with in a more detached way.

Wanting to be liked is also a great drawback in LaRouche's view. The "like me block" joins the "morality block" (judging workplace practices using family and friendship values; putting human needs above all), the "virginity block" (adopting a feminine role of exaggerated innocence which cuts women off from sources of information) and 20 other psychological blocks which, in her book, keep women below the glass ceiling.

But even she is not above passing the buck on to less

fortunate sisters in the battle for promotion. Her advice on combating the chronic "female overwork syndrome" is to off-load the more onerous tasks on to "someone who is likely to accept an assignment from you — someone who is new to the company and eager to make her mark, someone who is a compulsive overworker, somebody who's overly accommodating or who can't say no".

Val Hammond, who runs study tours for women managers to the United States for £3,400, and five-day courses in business leadership for women for £1,000, both intended to be paid for by companies rather than individuals, is a

great subscriber to the theory of the "hidden agenda" in British industry. "Men get carried along these routes automatically. Women are constantly having to pathfind. We have to encourage them to pass the messages down as well as looking for new routes to the top."

Hammond does not believe that women are more prone to examining their executive navels than their male colleagues. "However many programmes women are sent on, they still go to far, far fewer than men. They tend not to be put forward in the way that men are, but have to find things out for themselves.

Silk purse survey

The Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys is about to produce statistics which demonstrate that by the year 2025 there will be 105 men to every 100 women. This is a fact.

Melanie Henwood, a research officer in the Family Policy Studies Centre, when shown these figures, said: "In the past, with an excess of women, the men have had the pick. Men are now likely to spend longer as bachelors and women will have a stronger hand. They will be doing the picking and choosing." This is a theory. It is also a case of adding up two and two and very much hoping that they make five.

Ms Henwood's words ring like music in my ears, leading me to believe, until common sense descends on me like a cold shower, that if I just stick it out for another 30 years or so, I'll be able to spend happy hours deciding whether I am going to spend my old age with Terence Stamp or Daniel Day Lewis.

But cock-eyed optimism as he obviously is, Ms Henwood has got it all wrong. She thinks that when there aren't enough women to go round, men will do their damndest to ensure that they are first in the queue. "If they have to compete more for women," she goes on to say, "they might become more concerned about presenting themselves better. They might take more trouble to make themselves smell nice and



PENNY PERRICK

look attractive. There are many women who would welcome that."

It's touching, really. Ms Henwood has worked out what women would do (indeed already do) in a similar situation and gone on to assume that male behaviour

There is evidence to suggest that men are making plans to live happily unmarried ever after

will follow the same pattern. She may be a research officer but she clearly doesn't know the nature of the beast. I, on the other hand, could not interpret a Venn diagram if my life depended on it, but I do know one very important thing about men, which is that when a situation becomes difficult, they will suddenly remember that they have to see a man about a dog.

A shortage of women will just be playing into their hands. They will start saying: "No point in looking for a wife, there aren't many girls around," in the same self-satisfied way that they now say: "No point in cleaning the car. Looks like it's coming on rain." And then they will go back to reading the paper and scratching their ear, which is what they like doing best anyway.

If men were going to change there would be some straws in the wind by now, but there aren't. If anything, there is evidence to suggest that men are making plans to live happily unmarried ever after. I have met one such recently, who plans to rent a barn attached to a farmhouse which contains a family. He will then be able to stroll in for a hot meal, companionship and a game of Ludo with the children whenever he likes, and never when he doesn't like.

Worse, I discovered that a rather grim gentlemen's club has a waiting list of 13 years — eight if you get lucky and a flu epidemic wipes out some of the oldest and more frail members. The last time I visited, the long, central table was filled with men having an undeniably good time with not a woman in sight. I thought the situation peculiar but was told that it was like going to a dinner party without any of the bother of choosing either the guests or the food. I rest my case.

Besides controversy, there is something else that seems to follow Dr Marietta Higgs wherever she goes and that is her smile. Under the circumstances, the paediatrician's permanent expression of amiability is adding yet another puzzling dimension to the Cleveland inquiry.

Higgs is not alone in smiling in the face of adversity. Jeffrey and Mary Archer smiled throughout their trying ordeal involving a Mayfair prostitute called Monica and, of course, at the end of it all they had something very substantial to smile about. Jenny Seagrove, on the other hand, who appears to have done nothing more heinous than fall out of love with her husband, was not seen to smile at all as she marched in and out of court.

Richard Sax, chairman of the Solicitors Family Law Association, dismisses the idea that people who have to appear in court to defend themselves should be coached on how to present themselves, but says: "I tell my clients simply to be themselves and to dress appropriately." Since Miss Seagrove is an actress and generally has a ready smile for photographers, it is probably safe to assume that she was determinedly grim in order to avoid any suggestion of trivializing a sensitive and potentially expensive court hearing.

But Higgs's determined bonhomie is more problematic. Dr Rosalind Miles, a sociologist and author of *The Women's History of the World*, thinks the explanation could simply be that the

A certain smile

How do we know any more when a smile is genuine and when it is just a front to cover up inner turmoil?

doctor is confident she is right and is therefore unperturbed by the maelstrom around her. "She appears calm and has an admirable degree of serenity because she is not a malicious person who set out to destroy families but cares deeply for children and believes in her own judgement," is Miles's view. It is because a cheerful smile, in the context of Cleveland, is inappropriate that Higgs's demeanour seems perplexing, although Dr Michael Argyle, a reader in social psychology at Oxford University, points out that there could be a number of explanations for this. "We can smile regardless of what we are actually feeling," he says. "The Japanese, for instance, are terrific smileers because in their culture they have a strong display rule not to show negative expressions in social situations, and though our display rules are not quite so strong, they are there."

According to Argyle, women smile 50 per cent more often than men because they have a more positive and trusting approach to life, although as babies it is the boys who smile more. He argues that because mothers disapprove of their boy babies smiling, or crying for that matter, from about the age of



Confident? Dr Marietta Higgs seven the socialization of the smiling female becomes established.

Another theory suggests that a smile can be a defence mechanism and that monkeys who are frightened bare their teeth in what anthropologists call the "scram face". It can also be read as a sign of submission, a way to prevent aggression. The ingratiating smile has angered many feminists and Shulamith Firestone, the radical writer, has expressed the sentiment that if she could have the power of God to change just one thing about the human condition, it would be to wipe the smile off obliging women's faces.

Without knowing more of

how Higgs feels about what is happening to her, behavioural psychologists say any comments must be speculative. Desmond Morris, the anthropologist, says: "One would expect Dr Higgs to look fairly serious given the grave charges brought against her. It is easy to imagine what sort of mood she must be in, so one is forced to consider alternative interpretations for her smile, which is very noticeable."

"We have considerable social control over our smile and it can be used to give the impression of a friendly, cheerful personality. Faced with a situation that upsets them particularly, many people put on a big grin and keep it as a fixed expression to cover their feelings."

The test is to establish what

the "decay rate" is. According to Morris the decay rate is how fast the smile fades from the face once it is not being observed. A smile which flashes on and off signifies instant decay, so the mood or encounter which engendered the smile is not only fleeting, it is false.

On the other hand, he points out, a smile that is fixed starts to look artificial and therefore one starts to distrust it. "If her smile is genuine, why is she smiling in that rather trying context?"

The problem for us today in attempting to analyse someone's smile is that it is no longer a reliable signal because we have learned how to manipulate our facial expressions. Just as we have mastered the art of telling lies with words, it is much easier to interpret how people really feel by reading other body language, like what they do with their feet. The feet are much more honest than the mouth."

Heather Kirby

WHEN FOOD TRIGGERS YOUR MIGRAINE

Headaches, vomiting, nausea. Why suffer the miseries of migraine when you can take the advanced formula of Migralift? Only from pharmacies.

Migralift

From Lucy Daniels, Working Mothers Association, 23 Webb Road, London SW11

Barbara Annie's attack on childcare ("Is childcare the thalidomide of the 1990s?", July 1) was fairly predictable when you consider that 76 per cent of us disapprove of mothers going out to work at all (according to the 1987 British Social Attitudes survey). But while she criticizes the European Commission's reports on childcare provision, she has turned her back on the reality of the situation: whether she likes it or not, women with young children are on the increase in the workforce and children deserve a better range of day care provision than currently exists. After-school and holiday provision is a particular area of neglect with over more than 75 per cent of local authorities providing none at all.

Employers such as the NHS are desperate to keep trained

TALKBACK Child's cares

staff and in the 1990s, when the school-leaving population will hit an all time low, the major growth in employment will come from women returning to the workforce. Surely we need to plan for the future so that women are given decent employment rights that allow them to both work and care for their children (for example, by introducing parental leave to give parents time off to care for sick children) and by offering children a really good range of facilities to help them realize their full potential.

Sadly, by referring to childcare as "the thalidomide of the 1990s" you are just reinforcing a head-in-the-sand attitude which does no one, least of all our children, any good at all.

From Eunice Rees, Colchester Road, Chappel, Colchester, Essex

I read Patrick O'Hanlon's article ("Worse verse", July 6) with interest but could not agree with his views and comments. Our four sons were brought up with a rich variety of literature beginning with nursery rhymes sung to them, by me, whilst in the cradle. At the age of two years our eldest son could say or sing — in tune — 47 nursery rhymes. We had, and have, no television to affect the children's imagination, love of reading or appreciation of what is real in the world or art or nature. Far from becoming thieves, vandals or drug-taking drop-outs, our sons have pursued their

various interests to the highest planes for their individual careers.

Children learn from traditional nursery rhymes and fairy tales, at an early age, that it is important not to trust or go with strangers or let them know where elderly people live alone ("Little Red Riding Hood"); that venturing alone into unsafe places can be hazardous ("Humpty Dumpty"); that disagreeable behaviour is socially unacceptable ("Girls and boys come out to play"); that if you steal punishment will follow (as the Knave of Hearts discovered) and that unscrupulous people exist ("George Fergie").

Please do not attempt to erode children's literature by replacing such valuable material with something "pleasant". We do not allow our children to be shattered in a road accident before teaching them the green cross code, with reasons, nor do we pretend that traffic damage does not hurt — even at an early age.

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TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear
and Jane Rackham

BBC1

- 6.00 **Ceejay AM**.
6.35 **Benny Rubin** in *Messenger*.
7.00 **Breakfast Time** with *Jeremy Paxman* and *Kirsty Wark*. Includes national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25; regional news and travel reports at 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27. 8.55 Regional news and weather.
9.00 **News and weather**.
9.05 **But First** This introduced by *Andy Crane* beginning with *The Pink Panther* (1964). 9.25 **Record Breakers** includes the world's largest drum kit (19.50 *Laurel and Hardy*, Cartoon (r)).
10.00 **News and weather** followed by *Heartbeat* (r). 10.30 *Play School* (r). 10.55 *Five to Eleven*. *Philip Madoc* with a reading. **News and weather** followed by *SOS Coast Guard* (r). Episode six of the 12-part cliffhanger serial *11.30 Nobody's Word* for *It*. Science series (r).
12.00 **News and weather** followed by *The Garden Party*, from the *Glasgow International Garden Festival*. 12.55 Regional news and weather.
1.00 **One O'Clock News** with *Michael Buerk*. Weather.
1.30 **Neighbours**. Jane uses more than gentle persuasion to make Mrs Mangel hand over Helen's prize painting.
1.50 **The Boys from the Smelly Stuff**. Keeping city streets clean (r). 2.40 *Bazaar*. Judi Spiers with more money- and time-saving ideas (r).
3.10 **The People's Court**. Judge *Wagner* rules in the case of the thwarted Romeo who gave a diamond ring to a woman before he discovered she was already married and now wants the bauble back.
3.35 **Valerie**. American domestic comedy series (r).

BBC2

- 6.55 **Open University: Maths** - Scaling and Powers. Ends at 7.30. 8.00 **Ceejay**. 12.30 **Open University: Social Issues**. *Plenty's House* (r). 1.25 *Brinc-Brac*.
1.35 **Golf**. Live coverage of the delayed final round of the 117th *Open Championship* from *Royal Lytham and St Anne's*.
6.00 **Behind the Best**. A profile of the successful but reclusive singer *Jackie Mittelehr*.
6.30 **Rough Guide to Europe**. *Magenta De Vine* and *Sankha Ghul* discover Dublin's alternative tourist delights.
7.25 **Top Crows**. The third quarter of the *Invitation to a Beheading* from *Green Bowling Tournament*.
8.10 **Wildlife Showcase: Deathtrap**. This second in the wildlife series examines how certain members of the plant world lure their victims to their death. (Ceejay).
8.30 **From A Letter to Three Wives** (1949) starring *Loni Anderson* and *Michael Lee*. A made-for-television update of the 1949

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ITV/LONDON

- 6.00 **TV-am**.
6.25 **Thames news**.
9.30 **Password**. Word association game hosted by *Gordon Burns*. The celebrity guests are *Linda Lusard* and *Kenny Lynch*.
10.00 **He-Man and the Masters of the Universe** (r). 10.25 **News**.
10.30 **Cartoon Time**.
10.35 **Disney's Adventures of the Gummi Bears** (r).
11.00 **Tower**. Cartoon adventures of a friendly dragon (r). 11.10 **Let's Pretend to be the** *Magic Lamp* (r). 11.25 **Thames news**.
11.30 **Baby & Co.** TV-am's *Jenni Barnett* talks to *Winston Stoppard* about her pregnancy and they are joined by other mothers-to-be in a discussion on health in pregnancy (r).
12.00 **Survival: Back From the Blue**. A documentary on house martins who spend the winter in southern Africa and then fly back to this country in the spring (r).
1.00 **News at One** with *Jon Snow*.
1.30 **Pinet: Passionate Summer** (1988) starring *Virginia McKenna*, *Bill Travers* and *Yvonne Romain*. Mitchell, Melodramatic tale of a divorced schoolmaster at a school in Jamaica who is loved by three women. Directed by *Rudolph Cartier*. 3.25 **Thames news**.
4.00 **Teatime**. Village tales for children. 4.10 **Rat a Dub Dub** (r). 4.20 **Young Krypton**. The last hour of Group B in the brain and brawn competition. (Ceejay).
4.45 **Drummers: Now You See Them**, starring *Don Henderson*. Ben and Lucy meet trouble when they cross the path of the Great Captain. (Ceejay).
5.15 **Give Us Clue** (r).
5.45 **News with Fiona Armstrong**.
6.00 **Thames news**.

CHANNEL 4

- 12.00 **Just 4 Fun**. Children's entertainment (r).
12.30 **Business Daily**. Financial and business news service presented by *Susanah Shieff*.
1.00 **Sesame Street**. Pre-school learning series.
1.30 **100 Men and a Girl** (1937, b/w) starring *Deanna Durbin*. Comedy musical. A young woman who tries to persuade *Leopold Stokowski* to conduct an orchestra of unemployed musicians that includes her father. Directed by *Henry Kostner*.
3.40 **Black Forest Clinic**. Drama series set in a German hospital.
4.30 **Countdown**. Today's challenger is *Paul Taylor*, a bank clerk from *Norwich*.
5.00 **The Munsters** (b/w). Vintage American comedy series about a ghoulish family starring *Fred Gwynne*.
5.30 **Held in Trust**. This first in a series of eight programmes on the work of the *National Trust* in Scotland is presented by *Diana Ring on Fair Isle* (r). (Ceejay).
6.00 **Same Difference**. This week's edition includes an item from *Australia* on how blind people are taught not to be reliant on guide dogs.
6.30 **Tour de France 1988**. Stage 15 - *Saint Girons to Luz Ardiden*, a distance of 167.5km.
7.00 **Channel 4 News** with *Peter Sissons* and *Nicholas Owen*.
7.50 **Comment and Weather**.
8.00 **Brookside**. As the search for *Rowley* intensifies there is a report of a body being found in *Sefton Park Lake*. (Ceejay).
8.30 **Between Two Women** (1988) starring *Farrah Fawcett* and *Colleen Dewhurst*. A made-for-television drama charting the progress over 14 years of the relationship between a teacher and her domineering mother-in-law. Directed by *Jon Avnet*.
10.15 **The Angling Experience**. In this third of four films two anglers fish for salmon on the *River Erris in Co Mayo*. (Ceejay).
10.50 **The Eleventh Hour**. Etc. An avant garde film made by *David Larcher* (r).
12.10am **Network 7** (r). Ends 2.10.

Talk on the wild side

TELEVISION CHOICE

David Shepherd, artist and conservationist, takes his brushes and easel to the Ranthambore National Park in Central India for *In Search of Wildlife* (ITV, 7.00pm). The object of his visit is to see and paint the magnificent Indian tiger, until recently an endangered species but now, thanks to the wildlife movement and the sympathetic backing of the government, starting to multiply again. At the turn of the century there were 40,000 tigers in India. By 1973 only 1,800 were left. One of the reasons was that tiger shooting (now banned) was a favourite sport of the British Raj. Another was the gradual destruction of the natural forests in which tigers live. The Ranthambore National Park was created as a tiger reserve, but not without controversy. Sixteen villages were relocated and more than a thousand people moved out of the area to give the tigers more space. Having regaled us with the politics, David Shepherd is taken out to see the beasts. On the television screen, unfortunately, they tend to look like any other tigers and it is left to Shepherd to provide the superlatives. Admiring the tiger's awesome presence, effortless movement and gorgeous coat, he concludes that it has been "the thrill of a lifetime". But there are five more programmes to go, and though they cover such splendid creatures as the great bears of the Arctic and the elephants of Zambia, I only hope that with his Indian tiger Shepherd has not set himself too hard a task to follow.



Wildlife painter and conservationist David Shepherd campaigns vigorously to save the world's endangered species (ITV, 7.00pm).

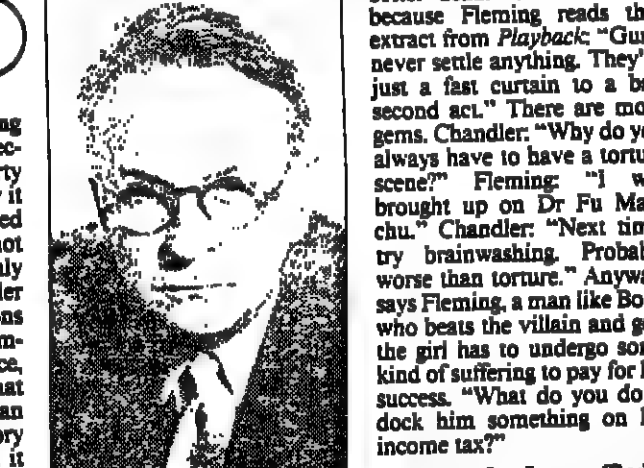
headlines, the repercussions of that tragedy are still appalling. It is three and a half years since the cloud of poisonous gas burst from the Union Carbide pesticide plant and killed 1,700 people. According to *World in Action* another 1,300 have died since and the programme predicts that they could eventually be joined by ten of thousands more. Meanwhile the programme interviews some of the living victims, previously healthy women who are repeatedly

Peter Waymark

A thrilling encounter

RADIO CHOICE

Raymond Chandler Talking (Radio 3, 9.10pm) is a collector's item all right. Thirty years old, crackly and clicky it may be, but it is encrusted with gems. Even if it might not be true that this is the only existing recording of Chandler talking, there are other reasons why it is of historic importance. It is, for instance, the only known studio chat between Chandler and Ian Fleming. And it is a valdettory because Chandler recorded it after completing his last book *Playback*, and he died seven months later. The special link between Chandler and Fleming had two strands. It was Chandler's championing of Fleming's early Bond novels that helped give them literary acceptance. And, of course, both men were masters of the thriller genre. Not even this explains the special fascination of tonight's programme.



Raymond Chandler: rarely-heard voice (R3, 9.10pm)

This lies in the fact that here are two men discussing murder and mayhem in the way two archaeologists might discuss Etruscan vases. "I know people I'd like to shoot," says Chandler. "What would you want to shoot them for?" asks Fleming. "I just think they're

Peter Davalle

INDEX-LINKED SAVINGS

NOTICE OF
'FINAL SUPPLEMENT'

If you have Retirement Issue or 2nd Index-Linked Issue Savings Certificates and you keep them until 1 August 1989 you will receive one final supplement of 1.5%.

The 1.5% supplement is on top of index-linking and all supplements earned since 1983. And you earn 4% bonuses at the 5th and 10th anniversaries of purchase. All tax-free.

Index-linked Save As You Earn contracts will receive the final 1.5% supplement on top of index-linking on 1 September 1989. All tax-free.

Index-linking will continue after these final supplements.

NATIONAL SAVINGS

VARIATIONS

HTV WEST

As London except 12.00pm-1.30pm

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CHANGE ON WEEK	
FT 30 Share	1497.5 (-9.3)
FT-SE 100	1861.5 (-15.7)
USM (Datastream)	184.81 (+1.09)
US dollar	1.6625 (-0.0385)
W German mark	3.1172 (-0.0016)
Trade-weighted	74.6 (-0.6)

MONDAY JULY 18 1988

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

Ballot for National Telecom

The names of investors who applied for up to 7,000 shares in last week's National Telecommunications share sale must go into a hat.

They can look forward to 400 if successful in the ballot. Lucky applicants for up to 1,000 shares will receive 200 shares at the 120p offer price. Those seeking 8,000 or more will be allotted 5 per cent of the shares applied for.

Cheques worth £200 million were received from just under 19,000 applicants seeking over 167 million shares. This was 18 times the 9.25 million shares available through the £11.1 million offer.

Dealings in National Telecom shares should begin on Friday, and the market is expected to see them open at between 140p and 150p.

Telfos queries Runciman's lack of growth

Telfos, which extended its £28 million bid for Walter Runciman late last week, has sent a sharp circular to Runciman shareholders, pointing out the lack of growth in Runciman's assets per share.

It says four-fifths of Runciman's claimed rise in earnings in 1986 came from reductions in pension contributions and queries the rise in salary for Mr Garry Runciman, the company's chairman, from £47,000 to £76,000 in two years.

Charges for Gucci trio

A magistrate in Florence has charged three members of the Gucci family with illegally exporting capital to a total of about 1,250 billion lire (£540 million). These violations allegedly took place in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

The investigating magistrate alleges that Signor Roberto Gucci, Signor Giorgio Gucci, who are brothers, and their cousin Signor Maurizio Gucci, organised a series of capital movements between the Italian and foreign branches of the Gucci empire that allowed them to accumulate vast sums outside Italy. The trial has been set for October 14.

Bolivian debt talks to start

Bolivia will negotiate this week for the redemption of the remaining \$349.2 million (£205.29 million) in commercial debt owed to 51 international creditor banks at 11 per cent of face value, the country's energy minister, Senor Fernando Illanes said.

Senor Illanes, the chief Bolivian debt negotiator, said that in March, 60 banks agreed to renege \$333 million of loans to Bolivia at this discount rate and will receive \$36.7 million.

Brunei sees income soar

The Sultan of Brunei said income from the country's foreign investments had doubled over the past five years. Brunei's foreign investment portfolio, handled by the state-owned Brunei Investment Agency, remains secret.

Financial sources in the country estimated external reserves were around \$20 billion (£11.76 billion). One diplomat said Brunei earns enough from its reserves to more than cover its import and foreign exchange requirements.

Soaring sales add to base rate pressure

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The retail sales boom is gathering momentum, and significant staff shortages have emerged in London, new evidence out today says.

These overheating pressures, together with poor money supply figures expected on Wednesday, will force a further rise in base rates this week.

City analysts believe that the time has come for the Chancellor to take the initiative and raise base rates by a full percentage point, to 11 per cent. The Treasury's preference has been to move in half-point steps.

The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) distributive trades survey, published today, shows that retailers were excessively cautious in their expectations of a summer slowdown in sales.

"The slight slowdown in sales growth that retailers anticipated for June failed to materialize," said Mr Nigel

Whittaker, chairman of the CBI's distributive trades survey panel. "Sales increases exceeded expectations and were above last year's volumes. The prospects look equally good for July."

The CBI expects retail sales growth to moderate later in the year, partly because of the dampening effects of higher mortgage rates. But Mr Whittaker still predicted "solid increases" in retail sales for the rest of the year.

More worrying for the Government will be the money supply figures on Wednesday. Narrow money (M0) will show a 12-month growth rate of around 7.5 per cent, well above its 1-to-5 per cent official target.

Bank and building society lending is also expected to accelerate. The Money Market Services median expectation is for a rise of £6.9 billion, after a £5.4 billion May increase.

The London Chamber of Commerce says in its latest quarterly economic report that acute staff shortages are causing severe difficulties for some companies.

The survey says that there are more than 100,000 unfilled job vacancies in London and that most companies have responded to this by increasing the wages on offer.

Although this could be seen as a London problem, there is evidence that wage pressures in the fastest-growing areas of the country tend to be reflected in higher wages elsewhere, partly because of the prevalence of national pay bargaining.

While the majority view is that the economy is showing signs of overheating and a further response from the Government is needed, this is not universally shared. Mr Donald Franklin, chief economist at Schroders, the merchant bank, predicts in a report out today that the house price boom will end soon.

He says that the August 1 ending of multiple tax relief, self-imposed limits by borrowers on increasing the size of mortgages and higher mortgage rates will take the steam out of the housing market.

James Capel, the stockbroker, says in his monthly U.K. Economic Assessment, out today, that the current account deficit is not caused by a "consumer binge", but by imports of capital goods, and is not a symptom of overheating.

Dollar rise to continue

The dollar's strong rise in the aftermath of the US trade figures on Friday is set to continue this week, dealers said. The rise, which took the dollar above ¥135 and DM1.88, came in spite of significant intervention by European central banks.

The pound was pushed down to \$1.66, adding to the inflationary threat in Britain and increasing the pressure for a rise in base rates.

US intervention to halt the dollar's rise has been half-

hearted, and the Japanese authorities have been conspicuous by their absence. This is in spite of fears that the stronger dollar will slip in the bid the process of correcting the US trade deficit.

Dealers believe that Mr James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary, has abandoned his aim of securing dollar stability, in favour of allowing the dollar to rise in the run-up to the November presidential election.

US notebook, page 22

CASE offer set to rise

By Our City Staff

Gandalf Technologies, the Canadian computer network group, is poised to raise its bid for CASE Group of Britain this week.

The market is expecting new terms that could value CASE shares at more than 100p each, raising the value of the group to more than £65 million. Mr James Bailey, Gandalf chief executive, technically has until Friday to revise his terms.

The new bid is likely to involve an increase in the cash element since Gandalf is reluctant to issue more equity. It has plenty of room for manoeuvre within the terms of its loan agreement with the Royal Bank of Canada. Only about two thirds of the £572 million (£36 million) loan is committed to the existing bid.

Meanwhile, the final defence document from CASE,



James Bailey: deadline published at the weekend, failed to produce a profit forecast, but pointed to sales growth of more than 20 per cent in the first quarter of the current year, and promised an increase in dividends from 1p to 3p a share.



Mr Peter Burton, the CASE chief executive, said it was "too early in the year" to produce a profit forecast and

Bid battle over Yale likely

By Our City Staff

The takeover spotlight is likely to focus on Yale and Valor, the locks-to-heating group, after last week's rise in the share price to 465p amid mounting speculation about a battle between Ingersoll-Rand, the US engineering group and Britain's Williams Holdings. Williams recently acquired a 3.9 per cent holding in the company.

The speculation comes at a time of acute embarrassment for Yale, which is under attack from its former director, Mr Norman Davis, who resigned in May. At the same time it has been forced to postpone its

annual meeting, which was due to be held on Wednesday. The postponement was forced by Mr Davis, who pointed out that some copies of the annual report and accounts were posted late and who would have been in a position to challenge the legality of the meeting.

Mr Davis, who was a director of the company for 19 years, has called for the appointment of a full-time chief executive and a non-executive director with financial experience.

Mr Michael Montague, the Yale and Valor chairman, wrote to shareholders on Friday, informing them of the postponement. The meeting will now be held on September 1.

In his letter, he told shareholders: "Business is excellent and our expansion plans continue. Our momentum and growth is quite remarkable and the mood within the group is superb."

Computer company to offer back-up programming service

Taking the crisis out of disaster

By Cliff Feltham

A British finance house teetered on the brink of collapse when one of its key computer workers suffered a nervous breakdown and wrote a program which wiped out the company's data bank.

Another firm was left with a £500,000 bill after its computerized payroll system was destroyed by a fire caused by a squirrel gnawing through a power cable.

It is now estimated that 80 per cent of companies which suffer a big computer breakdown go out of business within 18 months - and a further 5 per cent collapse within five years.

In a £4 million deal last week, British-based Meridian International, one of Europe's fastest-growing computer leasing companies, took over the Computer Litwijk Centrum (CUC) at Lelystad, near Amsterdam, in the Netherlands.

which is described as being impregnable to all but nuclear attack - provides a vital back-up for businesses which would start bankruptcy in the face of their computer systems were suddenly wiped out.

The centre was originally set up to run a "shadow" computer service for KLM-Royal Dutch Airlines, but it now offers a substitute system for around 160 businesses.

Mr Jim Bertalls, a former IBM executive who now travels Europe as a consultant, advising firms on how to guard against computer failure, said: "This is one of the best places of its kind I have seen. I don't think companies realize just how vulnerable they are if their computers go down."

He has carried out a study of the subject and points out: "An insurance company will be down to 96 per cent efficiency within half a day. By the 11th

day, the efficiency will be down to 9 per cent."

Mr Tony Richardson, Meridian's divisional director, computer services, said: "The impact of a disaster on a business is only now becoming apparent. Business today is becoming more dependent on data processing, data communication and data access. Sabotage, terrorism, fire, explosion... one of these mishaps can wreak havoc with a commercial operation dependent on a computer for its daily business."

"Failure to access records and valuable information - without mentioning late deliveries and other problems - can cause the loss of fortunes."



Hawkish: Noel Falconer, campaigning for a better deal for small shareholders (Photograph: Barry Greenwood)

Rover shareholders seek £52m

By Michael Tate

Details of an offer to the 60,000 small shareholders in Rover Group are being worked out this week, it is believed.

The move follows the conclusion last week of British Aerospace's agreement with the Government for its takeover of the former British Leyland motor group.

However, the small shareholders themselves are calling for a deal which would cost BAE £52m.

British Aerospace said yesterday that no announcement will be made "until BAE shareholders hold their extraordinary general meeting to approve the Rover takeover in mid-August." However, BAE

shareholders will need 21 days' notification of any issue on which they will be expected to vote, and some details may emerge before the end of this week.

It already seems likely that the terms will be challenged by the British Leyland Individual Shareholders' Society (Bliss), which has campaigned on behalf of the small shareholders since the 1970s.

Mr Noel Falconer, aged 55, the engineer and novelist from Manchester who has led Bliss since its formation, has said he believes a fair price would be £4 a share, equivalent, he says, to the £1 a share offered by the Government in 1975.

Mr Falconer, who owns just

over 6,000 shares, said: "If they offer a halfway fair price, then I would recommend that we take it and get out of this mess."

There are still 13 million Rover shares in private hands, 0.2 per cent of the equity. The majority, 10 million, are held by small and mostly elderly shareholders.

Dealings in Rover shares, were suspended at 74p just before the final bout of takeover talks. A £4 a share payout would cost £52 million and value Rover at a massive £22 billion.

Mr Falconer said: "I think they will offer 150p. But we will not accept less than £2." Bliss has a number of

options, including representations to the Takeover Panel, and to the European Court of Human Rights.

Initially, it can insist that Rover seeks an extraordinary general meeting, even though the Government's 99.8 per cent stake would ensure this was just a formality.

However Bliss would have to finance the cost of any meeting, and mailing 60,000 shareholders alone would run up a £12,000 bill. Mr Falconer said: "We'll find the money, but the shareholders last got a dividend from this company in 1974. I am a supporter of this Government, but its treatment of these people has been appalling."

Labour 'must accept City'

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

The Labour Party must learn to accept that much of the City of London's activity is good for the British economy if it is to formulate a credible economic policy, a new Fabian Society pamphlet, *Making the City Work*, insists.

The authors, Mr David Goodhart and Mr Charles Grant, both financial journalists, reject Labour's hostility to the City and say critics must accept its economic importance.

They say a Labour govern-

ment should only introduce reforms to help markets operate more in the national interest and not try to stop City institutions investing abroad. They also dismiss the traditional charge that the banks and the stock market fail to provide enough capital for industry and say the Stock Exchange offers the best guide to a company's efficiency.

Reforms should aim at more competition with better regulation. But the City is criticized over too many take-

over bids, short-term thinking by institutional investors and lack of commitment between companies and big investors.

The authors suggest bidders should need to show positive benefits to the Office of Fair Trading and that takeover rules should be shifted against bidders - institutions should then take more interest in management. They say there should be a new pensions law to allow trustees much more latitude in their investment policy.



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● Details, page 22

TEMPUS

How to beat the corporate raiders at their own game

The once high-flying stores sector has plunged to its lowest rating relative to the market for 20 years. It has steadily underperformed since its relative peak in early 1986 and is now standing on a market p/e ratio and yield. The traditional premium has simply disappeared.

Investors' enthusiasm for the empires created by the great retail entrepreneurs has waned. City commentators, such as John Baillie of Alexander Laing & Cruickshank, the stockbroker, suggest the sector could fall another 5 per cent on fundamental grounds.

Nick Bubb, retail specialist at Morgan Stanley, the US investment house, thinks, however, that investors should have at least an average weighting in the sector.

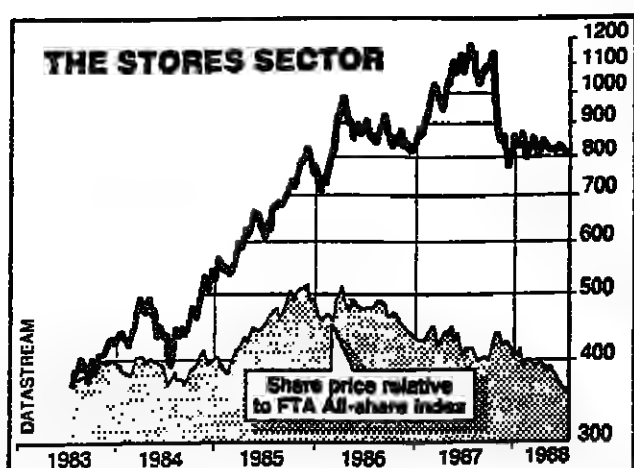
He believes the traditional techniques used to value the sector can overlook the companies' underlying corporate values. In a market where leveraged and management buyouts may soon be on equal footing with the straight-forward takeover bids, alternative valuation methods can unveil interesting anomalies.

Mr Bubb argues that the retailing operations with their strong property asset-backing and positive cash-flow characteristics make them attractive targets for leveraged buyouts.

The high exit p/e ratios and low growth prospects which pervade in LBOs should not, apparently, be seen as a deterrent. In any case, today's predators often pay cash.

Thus, the recommended approach is to pick good "cash-flow" bets. Either use companies concerned with improving their performance and make a sound recovery or else they will be taken over.

The way to identify the most likely candidates, according to the Morgan Stanley



analyst, is to focus on a handful of key ratios, namely market capitalization as a percentage of turnover, fixed assets and cash flow.

He acknowledges that the final decision about which companies are vulnerable is ultimately an objective one, but the screening process helps to draw up a short list.

Using this method, Mr Bubb has picked out Burton, Debenhams and Wards White. They are, he says, good cash-flow bets. The market's refusal

for good or bad reasons — to recognize the internal changes under way, has left the shares undervalued and exposed.

Sears and Woolworth fall into this category, too, although they offer more traditional asset-backed opportunities. Thus investors should act as if they were corporate raiders themselves, shopping around for undervalued stocks just before someone else grabs them.

Rover/Bae

If you had £1.5 billion to invest, would you spend it on building what amounts to a new car company from scratch: one that is so timed that the first models come off

the production line when industry analysts are expecting to see demand decline?

In buying Rover, British Aerospace is not quite beginning from scratch. It starts with a few production lines, a design and management team, and significant tax losses.

There is no disagreement that Rover has no future in volume car production, nor that its models and image are tired and need to be revamped.

Rover's strategy, therefore, is to produce an entirely new model range, aimed at the expensive end of the market — presumably to compete with Mercedes and BMW. But it must also create the image of an up-market car to go with its models, and that will depend not just on styling but also on reliability.

The risk is that the models will not find favour with the market, as has been painfully the case with the Rover 800 in the US; or that it may take too long to shake off its image as a failed volume car producer.

Rover's record is not encouraging. Even assuming all the ingredients for success are in place, there is every indication that this highly cyclical

industry will have passed its peak by the early 1990s when the new models are ready. Indeed, the luxury end of the market is already showing signs of saturation.

On the other hand, if the strategy does succeed, the rewards are potentially enormous. The tax losses mean that any profits will flow straight through to the bottom line. For a £1.5 billion investment, the prudent businessman should be looking at a target of 20 per cent return on capital, implying profits of £300 million.

This is handsome indeed — many would say fanciful — compared with the £70 million or so Rover is expected to make this year, a boom year for the motor industry.

At least BAE has stopped straining the City's credibility by insisting that there are synergistic benefits to be had from the merger. It is now claiming that it bought Rover because it was cheap, even though it is not quite as cheap as it was when the deal was mooted.

However, the Rover deal is likely to pale into insignificance once the full implications of the latest Saudi arms deal are taken on board. A distinct lack of detail hampers the analysis, but the significance of having a second important long-term customer in addition to the Ministry of Defence should not be underestimated.

Problems remain in the civil side, where analysts are sceptical that £320 million of provisions for losses on the Airbus will prove to be enough. The 8 times p/e multiple for this year, falling to 5.5 next year, leaves some scope for error, but like the old Rover shares, this is not an investment for widows and orphans.

USM REVIEW

Psion goes straight to the top

Psion, the hand-held computers and software company, which was floated in March this year, has entered the Deloitte Haskins & Sells USM Ratings for the first time this month — and gone to the top.

In the three months since its flotation — Deloitte only includes stocks that have been on the market for that period — Psion's shares have increased by 87p, against a placing price of 97p.

As a result, Deloitte has given it a rating of 276, dislodging Parkway Group from first place to fourth.

While the USM market has, Deloitte says, shown more upward than downward movement of late, Dr David Potter, the chairman and managing director of Psion, attributes his company's out-

performance to its "positive relationship with a good range of long-term institutional shareholders" and considers this relationship has been strengthened by the recent increase in production of the company's range of computers.

High-tech companies are still regarded with some distrust by the market, ever since they failed to meet analysts' expectations in the early 1980s. But Dr Potter predicted recently: "In a year or so our sector will be the darling of the stock market."

But, there again, his company — which he founded eight years ago — has seen its profits soar in recent years. Its

success stems from a decision to switch from relying on home computer software and selling Sinclair and ICL products to promoting its own products.

Last year turnover more than doubled to £11.8 million while profits increased fivefold to £1.8 million.

Its star product is the hand-held Organiser II, an electronic version of the Filofax. During recent months, exports of it have grown from 30 per cent to 40 per cent of all the company's product sales.

Other key new entries in Deloitte's table are Norfolk House Group, the property developer, which has cruised into the number three slot — floated at 100p a share in March, its shares stood at 165p on Friday — GWR Group,

joint sixth, and BES-Fund Resort Hotels in eighth place.

Another USM newcomer, not yet old enough to qualify for Deloitte's Ratings, is Heritage, which was placed last week at 95p and rose during its first three days to 147p before settling at 140p, a premium of 50 per cent.

Heritage is a specialist supplier of houseware products to multiple retailers in Britain. Its products are sold under the "Heritage" brand name and retailer's own labels.

The company also has an in-house design team which now undertakes product development in close liaison with retailers and other manufacturers.

Carol Leonard

HK government seeks greater dollar control

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

The Hong Kong government is giving itself greater control over currency fluctuations in the crown colony's dollar interbank market so that, for the first time, the Government will be the ultimate provider of liquidity to the market.

The scheme involves setting up a special Hong Kong dollar clearing account with the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, which acts as the crown colony's central bank.

The account will be used by the Exchange Fund, the crown colony's existing tool for managing its foreign currency reserves. The bank will keep a balance in the account of not less than the net clearing

balance of the rest of the banking system.

The Exchange Fund will use this account to settle all its HK dollar deals with the bank and with others in the interbank market.

By obliging Hongkong Bank to maintain equilibrium between the fund and the market's net clearing position, the fund will have much closer control over the market's liquidity.

The scheme also puts Hongkong Bank in a more central position in the interbank market. Hong Kong linked its currency to the US dollar in 1983 but the government and Hongkong Bank are often unable to influence exchange and interest rates effectively.

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US NOTEBOOK

Crunch could be coming on cash

From Maxwell Newton New York

The US yield curve is becoming ever flatter as the foreign central banks and the Fed sell US securities to liquidate dollar holdings.

Last week's rise in the prime rate took the level of this key rate above the ten-year US bond yield.

In the past a mapped flattening of the yield curve has often predicted trouble.

The global cash squeeze is intensifying as the dollar continues its surge. Some sort of global cash crunch could be developing.

The May trade number set off a wild rise in the dollar on Friday. The mark fell to its lowest since early 1987. At the recent rate of loss of its dollar reserves, the Bundesbank's power to intervene to sell dollars will soon be limited by its holdings of those once-scorning units.

Although the seasonally adjusted US trade deficit for May, at \$10.9 billion, was larger than April's revised \$10.3 billion, the average deficit for April-May was 15 per cent below the March quarter average, which was in turn 13 per cent below the December quarter average. So between the December quarter and April-May the US average monthly trade deficit has fallen 26 per cent.

US exports are continuing to bolt. In the first five months of 1988 they were up 30 per cent on the previous year while imports were up 11 per cent.

Fears of rising US inflation are continuing to be contradicted by the data. The rise of 0.4 per cent in the producer price index during June brought the annual rate of increase in the first half of 1988 to 3.8 per cent, hardly the stuff of which calamities are made.

An increase of 0.4 per cent in June industrial production (to bring the rise since December to 1.9 per cent) was not the sort of terrible strain on a creaking manufacturing machine it has been made out by the bond bears.

Nor are retail sales reflecting the buoyant consumer confidence that is so widely reported. In real terms, the June quarter average level of retail sales was no different from the September quarter 1987, three quarters ago.

The era of consumption is definitely over in the US. As the central banks were brushed aside in the wild global rush to go long on dollars, the reserves of the creditor nations have ceased to grow and are beginning to decline. The resulting squeeze on the cash base of the creditor nations is not producing an environment in which stock prices would normally boom.

GILT-EDGED

After the words, action is needed on inflation

With post-crash thoughts of recession now well behind them, bond markets are once again turning their minds to inflation. There is a nagging concern that, with growth estimates being revised up around the world, the earlier liquidity-boosting exercise in dollar and equity market stabilization may have gone too far. With the Americans embroiled in their election campaign, the Europeans and Japanese now feel a heavy weight of monetary responsibility on their shoulders.

The spectre of inflation is nowhere more apparent than in Britain, where home-grown as well as international forces are at work. Uncertainty about how much damage has been unleashed by the past year's surge in demand, abnormally low interest rates and large tax cuts is gnawing away at the market's self-confidence.

At present, that self-confidence is still in good supply with the barrage of bad economic news generating only a small deterioration in inflation expectations. It now looks almost inevitable that the gilt market faces 5-5.5 per cent inflation before the end of the year with this range persisting at least until next spring.

The current pace of wage inflation, money gross domestic product and monetary base growth are also pointing to the risk of a further acceleration in the medium-term. But the gilt market, for the moment, holding its nerve. Over the past three months, the comparative performance of conventional and index-linked stocks suggests a deterioration of inflation expectations of only 0.25 per cent — to 4.75 per cent.

The main issue now is whether this sanguine attitude to inflation can survive any further poor economic data. The domestic institutions (let alone overseas holders) will certainly be thinking hard if there is much more bad news. Long-term insurance and pension funds committed substantial amounts to the gilt market before the Budget — £2.5 billion in the first quarter compared with only £500 million at the end of last year. With market levels edging ever closer to first-quarter lows, then hold-

ers of stock will be assessing whether it is right to get out while they are still ahead.

The fashionable "hold" argument has been the so-called stock shortage, particularly for long maturities. However, while this is having the expected effect on the yield curve — the yield spread of five-year over 25-year conventions is now at its highest for almost a year — it has not prevented a five-point fall in long-dated prices since the spring peaks. It is now becoming increasingly recognized that low supply is of little help in a bear market. Moreover, the reduced need to issue means that the authorities no longer have an interest in accelerating the decline so as to create a floor for the market. As such, bear markets might now become more prolonged.

Of greater comfort to bond holders would be signs that the economic boom has been truly a supply-side affair which is therefore non-inflationary.

The optimists are pinning their hopes on Mr Lawson's analysis which is that the economy has passed its growth peak and that recent increases in base rates will ensure that inflation shows only a minor blip. Unfortunately, there still remain uncomfortable truths with which to contend.

While it is technically correct to speak of a "slowdown" since last autumn, it is clear that the starting point for the monetary squeeze is an excessively strong economy. Money GDP growth in the first quarter was in a 10-12.25 per cent range (taking account of revisions experience) which, if sustained, would deliver inflation of more than 7 per cent. The M0 data for the

second quarter and early July suggest money GDP has continued to grow at a headlong pace. May's recent current account deficit hardly suggests that the demand/supply imbalance is improving.

The evidence on the effectiveness of interest rates is not promising. The leading macroeconomic models suggest that a two-point rise in base rates will at best dampen growth by 0.75 per cent over the next year. Moreover, the expected benefit to inflation is slight — at 1.25 per cent, and this could take up to two years to come through.

Such simulation exercises are based also on a relatively "optimistic" environment — that rises in nominal rates are also a rise in the real cost of borrowing (no concurrent increase in inflation expectations) and that the rest of the world leaves its interest rates unchanged (ensuring the maximum boost to sterling). Unfortunately neither of these assumptions is likely to be valid which means that the effectiveness of 10 per cent base rates in cooling the economy could well be disappointingly small.

The gilt-edged market has faced a difficult period over the past three months and the light at the end of the tunnel has yet to appear. Inflation is rising and looking to go further. In such an environment the risks of holding good times ahead become more sharply perceived. The weeks ahead will be a strong test of nerves, particularly if the authorities' soothing rhetoric on inflation is not backed by convincing action.

Stephen Hannan
UK Economist
Country & Finance

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Total costs of prime City sites top £10,000 a worker

By Christopher Warner, Property Correspondent

The cost of providing office accommodation is more than £10,000 an employee in prime City locations, according to a survey on office costs in 1987 published today.

This compares with an average figure of £8,670 in central London as a whole and £2,830 for employees in the rest of the country.

Office workers in London occupy 207 square feet of space each, on average, compared with 232 square feet elsewhere, which partly compensates for London's higher costs a square foot.

SCOPE 88, a study of the cost of office premises, by Space Planning Services in conjunction with Premises Management magazine, tracks changes in the often

hidden costs of essential services for office users. These include energy, building management, repairs and maintenance, cleaning, security and insurance.

Together they add an average of 50 per cent to the cost of rent and rates, in spite of an 8 per cent fall in reported average service costs over the past year. These costs have declined for the second year, but are projected to rise by about 5 per cent in 1988.

The study shows that in 1987 the average occupation cost a square foot was £53.60 in London compared with £21.22 in the rest of the country. The London figure is made up of £41.53 for rent and rates and £12.07 for service costs, and elsewhere by £13.66

for rent and rates and £7.56 for service costs.

Developers' buildings are shown by the survey to be considerably more expensive to run than those which have been designed for a particular occupant. Speculative buildings erected in the 1970s are by far the most costly in operational terms.

Mr Roger Henderson, chairman of Space Planning Services, said the real cost of providing office space would come as a shock to many managers. "Companies overlook and thus fail to control these additional costs."

SCOPE 88, A Study of the Cost of Office Premises. Published by Space Planning Services, 30 Market Place, London W1N 7AL (£25).

NatWest

BUSINESS RESERVE ACCOUNT

NatWest announces the following changes in Business Reserve Account interest rates, effective from 15th July 1988:

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8.25%	£5,000 - £24,999	6.00%	8.00%

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BLUES IN THE blues show with C Woollett, Debbie I Straker singing the sleazy Chicago hit Piccadilly Theatre (01-437 4568), Tu 8pm and 9-11pm, Sat 8-11pm.

A BRIGHT RON Series of new Am with Tony Kuschit piece set in p.m. H Martine and Fr Bush Theatre, St W12 (01-743 3388) Bush. Opens tomorrow, then T

LE GROUPE IN Victoria Chapel a Thérèse in quint Marmalade Theatre (01-236 5568), Tu Sat 7.30-8.45pm.

EXCLUSIVE Y in a wool shop, g life: new comedy Comedy Theatre (01-250 2578), 10 Mon-Thurs 8-11, 10.45pm, mats Fr 8-10.45pm.

SOUTH PACIFIC and Emile Delec staged revival, Prince of Wales Theatre, W1 (01-437 4568), Tu Sat 7.30-8.45pm.

IN THE PADD play by John Ma Africa 1984 who plans for a "rele Caucasian Choir Soho Poly, 16 R (01-636 9050), T Mon-Sat 8-10.30

UNCLE VAM! Jonathan Pryce splendid in Kich Chukhov revival Vaudeville Theatre (01-636 9988), Tube Fr 7.45pm, Tu Sat 7.45-8.15

LONG RUNNER Remountable D (01-734 1168), Theatre (01-408 4078), Sat 8-10.30

Vauxhall exports 'vital' to GM's European strategy

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

Vauxhall must export cars to the Continent if General Motors' strategy for an integrated European operation is to succeed, Mr Jack Smith, president of General Motors Europe, has claimed.

Speaking at the company's Zurich headquarters, he said: "We haven't really put Europe together until Vauxhall is exporting."

Vauxhall currently imports from GM's plants in Belgium, Spain and West Germany, accounting for more than one third of its British sales.

GM's British subsidiary last tried reversing the flow of GM-built cars from the Continent in 1987, but abandoned the attempt after three

months, claiming demand for the Opel Ascona-badged Vauxhall Cavalier was not strong enough to justify exports.

Commenting on the decision to invest only £20 million at Luton for production of the Cavalier replacement — due for launch in the autumn — Mr Smith said a new design of body-making equipment had been used for the first time as a blueprint for other GM plants. It would allow workers to match the quality produced from a highly-automated body plant.

Last year marked a turning point in a big restructuring of GM's European operation. Opel and Vauxhall recorded a

net profit of \$1.26 billion (£757.9 million) in 1987, the first full-year profit for five years. The figure represented 35 per cent of the global profit for the world's largest car maker.

To achieve it, GM had spent large sums in Europe, committing \$750 million annually to capital spending between 1980 and 1987, backed by a product development programme which cost \$4 billion. One of the few strategic investment projects still pending is a new plant at Ellesmere Port on Merseyside.

The company's decision to switch component sourcing away from Germany — which

had become uncompetitive as labour rates soared while the mark had strengthened — had seen Britain benefit.

"Resourcing has been the main area we have put our effort into to reduce costs, and we are now looking at internal costs," Mr Smith said.

He predicted that, with the Japanese arriving in Europe to build cars, they would establish the low cost-base which rivals would have to match to be competitive.

GM is setting up a computer network for its European dealers so that cars can be ordered directly from the plant, eventually reducing capital tied up in car stocks by "tens of millions of dollars."

Istel brings flotation forward as sales grow

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Istel, the computer services operation bought out from the Rover Group last summer, has achieved healthy sales improvements in the first six months of this year and is expecting to come to market soon.

The sales advance in the full year should produce an increase in turnover of about 15 per cent and pre-tax profits higher than last year's £5 million, Istel says.

Mr John Leighfield, the chairman and chief executive, expects turnover to rise from £70.1 million in 1987 to possibly £82 million this year.

Mr Leighfield, who was aiming for flotation in 1991, is now expecting to come to market earlier.

He said: "We have made a couple of acquisitions since the changeover and one other before that during last year, and this can mean high gearing for us because the element of goodwill to be written off can be a large one. It would make it easier if we floated."

He added: "We need to be able to compete on the acquisition scene as our quoted competitors do."

The acquisitions have brought Istel expertise in the financial services and health sectors, complementing its strength in networking.

It has a dedicated communications network around Britain with 72 access points available.

Engineers want more on register

By Our Industrial Editor

A campaign to double the number of registered engineers to 500,000 will be launched at the two-day Engineering Assembly which opens tomorrow in Belfast.

The assembly allows "grass roots" engineers to voice their views to the Engineering Council, the national organization formed to promote the engineering cause.

About 200,000 chartered engineers carry the C Eng title and nearly 80,000 come into one of two grades below the C Eng level.

The increase is being sought in the lower Incorporated Engineer and technician grades because so many with sufficient qualifications never joined the engineering register by taking membership of an appropriate professional body.

But he describes the results as "phenomenal," adding: "Our business went up in such a way that many others realized how good the bowling business potential was if modern facilities were provided."

Other groups such as Granada are also reported to be investing heavily in the field.



Fast lanes: Nick Tamblin seeks fresh opportunities in bowling (Photograph: Alan Weller)

commercial development director of First Leisure, said: "Where we have reinvested in bowling and upgraded facilities by providing new equipment and improved decor, we have noticed a corresponding increase in the volume of use."

Another company with a

stake in the bowling world is AMF Bowling of Coventry. Mr Jack Cate, the group marketing executive, claims his company was responsible for initiating the revival.

It has 16 bowling centres throughout the country and four years ago embarked on a refurbishment programme

Leisure firms hope for strike as Sixties sport makes comeback

Boom time for tenpin bowling

By Roger Pearson

Tenpin bowling, the American game which enjoyed a boom in Britain in the late 1960s, is poised for a comeback.

The game arrived in this country in 1959 and boomed in the late 1960s, when there were about 140 centres nationwide.

The Tenpin Bowling Proprietors Association says there are about 45 centres today, but it knows of firm plans to open another 15 over the next 18 months, as well as other schemes which are under discussion.

A spokesman for the TBPA said: "There is definitely a major resurgence going on, with substantial investments being made. The swing back towards tenpin bowling is gaining momentum."

Among the market leaders now investing substantially in bowling is First Leisure. Its existing stable of centres — 20 in Aberdeen, 26 in Birmingham, 28 in North London, and 24 in Dagenham, Essex — is being expanded by development of new ones at Bournemouth (32 lanes), Cardiff (40), Derby (32) and Bexleyheath, Kent (28).

Mr Nick Tamblin,

US gets tough on foreign trade

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The revived US trade bill passed by the House of Representatives last week marks the most important trade policy initiative since the mid-1970s when America was attempting to adjust to the oil price crisis which jolted the international economy. The Senate is also expected to approve the bill, ensuring that it becomes law.

But, despite the broad ramifications of the bill for America's trading partners, the legislation has been largely overlooked, caught up in election year politics which resulted in a dramatic presidential veto.

The revised version, stripped of the plant closure notification provisions which killed the earlier bill, represents the first time since the Second World War that export growth will rank with military alliances and peace treaties as

one of the most important foreign policy goals of the US.

This means that the next president will be under pressure to use the provisions of the legislation which authorize him, without action from the chief executive, to retaliate against nations which unfairly restrict US imports. Congress may also push the president to intervene in specific trade disputes when it feels that the US is getting short shrift.

Election-conscious Administration officials have endorsed the bill — they were able to defeat the most protectionist amendments which could have provoked a 1930s-style retaliation from US trading partners.

In addition, the US Trade Representatives will be given broader powers to circumvent the White House and the State Department in authorizing

trade retaliation measures and other investigations.

The other important provisions of the bill include:

- Increased presidential options to grant relief to US industries which have been harmed by imports;

- A \$2 billion fund for agricultural subsidies;

- Tough sanctions against Toshiba Corporation for selling sensitive technology to the Soviet Union;

- Stronger penalties against companies which import goods made in violation of US trademark, patent and copyright laws.

The large US trade deficit, now projected at less than \$150 billion, has resulted in strong congressional pressure for a new era of managed trade in the US in the form of a

broad industrial policy similar to that which has guided Japan in the post-war era.

Governor Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts, the standard-bearer for the Democrats, believes the new president will have simultaneously to dampen the most protectionist flames and yet address the legitimate concerns associated with the declining US economic role.

The passage of the new trade bill, which stops far short of an industrial policy and the imposition of mandatory quotas, will make the new president's job easier. But it will by no means ensure that a newly elected Congress will not attempt to amend and to toughen the law to attack the large trade deficits the US has with Japan, the European Community and the newly industrialized nations of Asia.

Briefing encounter

British Aerospace's bid for Rover Group does not seem to be winning it many friends, particularly among the dozen or so broking houses left out of Friday's list of 10 one-to-one briefings with chief executive Sir Raymond Lygo and Dudley Eustace, the finance director designate. But before the 10 or so firms due to be seen today start complaining about receiving potentially price-sensitive information some 72 hours later than a number of rivals, they should bear in mind that the true culprit in this case is the Takeover Panel. For the panel, in its wisdom, banned companies in bid situations from holding meetings with institutions and analysts on the grounds that new information inevitably emerged under all that cross-examination, and that it was unfair to the small private investor. "We banned meetings, but we can't stop chairmen from speaking to individuals," explains a panel spokesman. But BAE, in a now-situation, is not sympathetic. "They could solve the problem overnight by allowing a general meeting," its spokesman tells me.

Robert Fleming, the merchant bank, beat Kitcher & Aitken by a length in the rowing race between bridges last week. Kitcher was forced to hand over the "Cardiac Trophy" which it originally donated. "It was a bit like handing back the Ashes," says Clive Anderson, Kitcher's transport analyst.

Carol Leonard

13 years, will perform the work this evening for the first time. Lord Boardman should have no problem when it comes to standing to attention. He served in the Northants Yeomanry during the Second World War and is a member of the Cavalry and Guards Club.

Dog day

The American magazine *Financial World* has just had an awards ceremony for the worst-managed companies in the US. But, even though they had on a champagne and caviar reception, only one of the 10 so-called "Dogs of Wall Street" showed up to collect its trophy, a toy fire hydrant. That was Avnet, a semiconductor distributor, whose representative claimed: "Institutions own 75 per cent of our shares, and they are still holding, despite *Financial World's* comments."

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Going, going, Govett

Another of Hoare Govett's key employees has, I hear, handed in his resignation. Simon Heathcoat, aged 39 and a corporate finance director, is leaving to join Kleinwort Greaveson, again as a corporate finance director, in October. In his nine years with Hoare — which, pre-Big Bang, was ranked alongside Cazenove as one of the top corporate finance houses — he advised on a number of

name. Military music composer Louise Denny — who, in her spare time, plays the piano in Dickens & Jones — has written a march called *The NatWest*. The massed bands, which the bank has sponsored at the tournament for the past



"Sorry, when you said you couldn't stand another half I thought you were referring to the bank rate."

... and it's Cowdrey to Capel

Jeremy Cowdrey, an institutional equity salesman at the broker James Capel, is being given special leave of absence this week — to watch his brother Christopher captain England's cricket team at Headingley. Jeremy, aged 28, was celebrating his birthday appointment with the rest of his family at the weekend. "It's very good news," he tells me. "He thoroughly deserves it." But while his younger brother Graham is also a Kent county cricketer, Jeremy admits that his own cricket is not quite up to their high standards. "I do play," he says, "for a little club in the Surrey Leagues, but my averages are pretty poor — I don't think I'd want them quoted." It was Jeremy who acted as the go-between in arranging for between in Kent, James Capel to sponsor Kent, James Capel's success than James Capel's sports-mad chairman, Peter Quinnen. He has, over the past couple of years, arranged for the Middlesex and England wicket-keeper and England batsman at Paul Downton to "winter" at Capel. The 30-year-old Exeter University graduate is — prudently — learning how to become a stockbroker.

Band bank

With the banks' reporting season all but upon us, Lord Boardman, the chairman of NatWest, will, I hear, have a trial run at facing the music today at the Royal Tour.

ECONOMIC VIEW

Police pay needs firm hand in flexible glove

The upward move in inflation has come at a particularly inconvenient moment from the point of view of bringing pay increases under some sort of control. The slight fall in the underlying rate of growth in earnings from 8½ per cent to 8½ per cent is welcome. But earnings are still growing at a full percentage point faster than in the middle years of the decade, and unit costs have been accelerating above those of hard-currency countries such as West Germany.

A rapid increase in inflation at the beginning of the new pay round in the autumn is not calculated to bring down pay bargainers' expectations. The rise in the retail price index in June, to an annual rate of 4.6 per cent, lifts inflation a little higher than expected for the third month in succession. On top of that will come the effect of the increase in mortgage rates which will begin to affect the index in August, for publication in September. Inflation may have risen to about 5½ per cent just when the early benchmark settlements are being negotiated.

As the Treasury is quick to point out, the Budget cuts in income tax have offset much of the recent rise in prices. The tax and price index, which measures the pay increase necessary to keep living standards unchanged, is showing a rise over the past year of only 2.5 per cent. But, as Denis Healey can testify, employees seldom seem ready to trade pay increases for tax cuts. Perhaps in future the Budget rebates should be postponed until September to have the maximum effect on the pay round.

However, things could change on the pay front. Profitability, which has been rising rapidly, is likely to level off as unit costs rise, discouraging employers from big pay increases. And overtime, which has substantially boosted earnings over the past 12 months, is likely to rise more slowly if and when the economy slows down.

In addition, there are signs of a stiffening of Government resolve in the public sector, most recently in relation to the politically sensitive matter of police pay. The central anomaly is the Edmund-Davies formula itself, under which police pay is set. Established in 1978, it links increases in police basic pay to increases in average earnings in the economy.

Nobody seems to be quite sure how this happened. Perhaps someone nodded off during late-night negotiations ten years ago and wrote down earnings when they meant settlements. At any rate, the effect is that all the wage drift in the economy as a whole — overtime, performance-related bonuses or re-grading — comes straight through to police basic pay before police earn a penny of overtime for themselves. Thus, they receive a double benefit which gradually pushes up police pay in relation to pay in the rest of the economy.

In recent years, the effect has been muted by an increase in the proportion of junior constables in the ranks bringing down average pay levels, but police earnings since 1980 have still risen 8 per cent faster than earnings in the economy as a whole. Eventually, the gap will become so wide that the formula cannot possibly be maintained.

The police employers, comprising local authority representatives and Home Office officials, are proposing some sensible reforms as part of a review of the formula. They want to freeze the starting salary and taper salaries into the full Edmund-Davies pay scale over a period of five years. They also want to change the London allowance (paid on top of London weighting) from an allowance paid on recruitment into one of retention, only payable later in an constable's career.

The proper answer is to revise the Edmund-Davies formula fundamentally by rectifying the mistake made in setting it up. But the present proposals at least help to bring pay more into line with the labour market — a market in which there is no shortage of potential police constables at present rates of pay.

More flexibility, more performance-related pay and greater regional variation are the essential micro-economic elements of an effective policy for pay. In macro-economic terms, a further tightening of policy may yet be required.

Statistics due this week will neatly display the contrast between the Government's fiscal and monetary policy. Today's public sector borrowing requirement will show a substantial debt repayment over the first quarter of the financial year, suggesting a Budget surplus for the year, perhaps, double the £3 billion forecast. But the money supply figures on Thursday will show the Government off-target in the wrong direction. The narrow measure of money, M0, is expected to reach an annual rate of increase of 7½ per cent — well above the target range of 1 to 5 per cent — and the broader measures of money are also likely to have grown rapidly.

The Chancellor has wisely ruled out any mid-year fiscal action. Mini-budgets are a notoriously inefficient way of planning tax and spending. But that continues to place a heavy load on monetary policy. If Mr Lawson really means what he said in the Commons last week about being determined to push inflation down further, he may yet have to raise interest rates again. The weakness of sterling after the US trade figures on Friday presents him with an opportunity.

Rodney Lord
Economics Editor

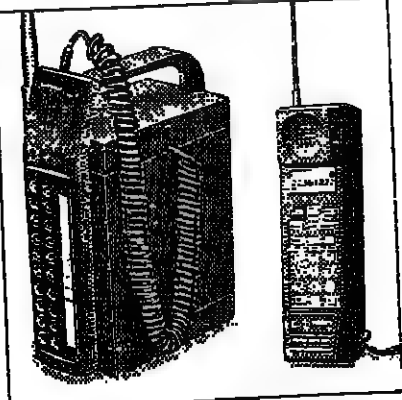


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PHILIPS

By Colin Narbrough

The proposals call for firm principles which Gatt members would gradually seek to adopt, although each country

The proposals, which were positively received, call for a freeze at the end of this year on farm subsidies and a phased reduction, starting in 1989-90, of all trade-distorting support measures. Countries providing heavy subsidies would have to cut support by 10 per cent each year.

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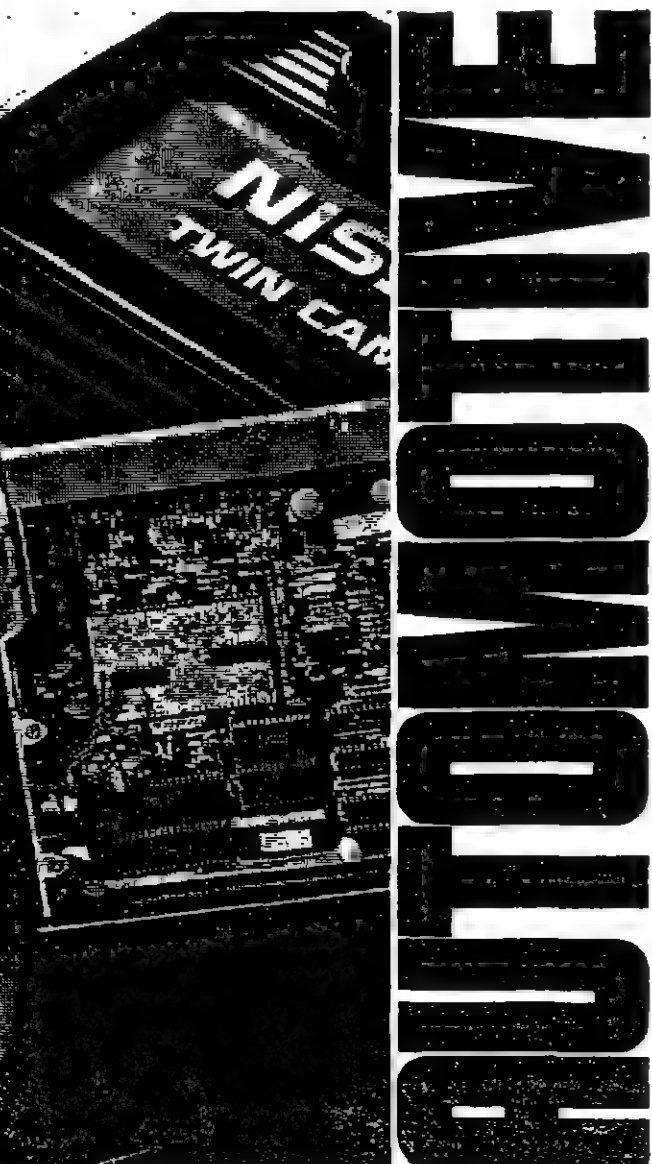
GOLD

EXCLUSIONS:

BULLION:
 Open: \$438.25-438.75 Close: \$438.00-438.50
 High: \$441.75-442.25 Low: \$437.00-437.50

COINS: Per coin (EX VAT)
 Britannia: \$451.00-458.00 (\$271.00-274.00)
 Kruggerand: \$437.00-440.00 (\$262.50-264.50)
 Mapleleaf (1/2oz): \$451.00-456.00 (\$271.00-274.00)
 American Eagle: \$451.00-456.00 (\$271.00-274.00)
 New Zealand: \$513.00-514.00 (\$324.00-327.50)
 Old Sovereign: \$512.00-514.50 (\$322.00-33.00)
 China: \$45.25 (\$27.95)
 Pakistan: \$126.75 (\$78.25)
 Silver: \$7.27-7.29 (\$4.370-4.385)

We link technology to human needs; and believe that our special knowledge will create new, highly sophisticated functions that are also easy to operate. Our goal in automotive electronics — and medicine, energy and consumer electronics as well — is to create and put into practice innovations that will improve the quality of life the world around.



Hitachi's wide-ranging automotive technologies include car audio, the Satellite Drive Information System featured on Nissan's CUE-X concept car and a microcomputer engine control system.



Hitachi Ltd. Tokyo, Japan

Tomkins tipped to hit its target of £46m

TODAY

Tomkins, the building-to-engineering group headed by Mr Greg Hutchings, reports annual results for the year to end-April today. Analysts' pre-tax profit forecasts range from £43 million to £46.5 million, against £30.1 million. Most feel that the £46 million forecast made by Tomkins in its offer document for Murray Ohio, the Tennessee lawnmower and bicycle manufacturer, which Mr Hutchings snatched from under the nose of Electrolux for £127 million, looks safe.

Analysis expects all divisions of the group to report increased sales and profits, with the most significant growth coming from the consumer/professional division where there has been a first contribution from Smith & Wesson, the gun maker. Hayter, the lawnmower manufacturer, is also said to have achieved a strong performance.

The building products division is expected to be strongly ahead with a first full contribution from the Pegler-Hattersley interests. Here, buoyant trading conditions have been reported, particularly in British building sectors.

Prospects for Tomkins look good, with order books remaining strong and £50 million in net cash leaving plenty of scope for further deals.

Interims: Eurotherm International, LeisureTime International.

Finals: Graig Shipping, London Securities, Tomkins.

TOMORROW

Bensons Crisps, the USM-quoted snacks maker, which announced a 72 per cent rise in annual pre-tax profits to £72.529 in March, reports interim figures for the six months to end-May.

Analysts are forecasting a 20 per cent improvement in pre-tax profits to about the £30,000 level at the half-way stage with a similar gain in turnover and earnings per share.

Historically, a much greater percentage of Bensons' profit is earned in the second half of the year and analysts are confident the group will achieve £800,000 for the full year.

The group's organic potato



Greg Hutchings: cash pile



Robert Peel: £16.5m expected

crisp distributor, Hedgehog Foods, which includes such exotic flavours as herbs, yoghurt and cucumber, cheese and leeks and sea salt and cider vinegar, is trading exceptionally well. There are plans to introduce a line of complementary Hedgehog brand products for sale in the health food area of the market.

Interims: Bensons Crisps, Trust of Property Shares, Widely.

Finals: Adscene Group, Aim Group, Authority Investments, Brasway, British Bio-

1822

REPORTING THIS WEEK

odstock Agency, Heiton Holdings, Jack L. Israel Group, Leslie Wise Group, Meldrum Investment Trust, Northumbria, Tops Estates, Union Square.

WEDNESDAY

First Leisure Corporation, the amusement parks, theatres and dance halls group, reports results for the six months to March 31. Analysts are looking for pre-tax profits in excess of £5 million compared with £3.8 million last year. County NatWest WoodMac, the broker, is expecting £5.5 million and £19.5 million for the full year.

The group, which is considered to have the widest and purest spread of leisure businesses, is entirely British based and so has no element

of vulnerability to varying dollar exchange rates. It is more than five years since it split from Trusthouse Forte and during the last three has achieved compound earnings growth of a steady 22 per cent.

First Leisure has performed well in the first half of the year because of the unusually mild winter and has been particularly successful in reviving ten-pin bowling, while its disco operations are thought to have made a big contribution.

Analysts are bullish about the group's venture into edge-of-town leisure parks which will incorporate a wide range of food, drink and entertainment operations in a safe environment. Two schemes are already in progress at Derby and Nottingham with a third planned at Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire.

HP Bulmer, the cider maker, reveals annual results for the year to April and analysts have pencilled in pre-tax profits of between £14 million and £16 million, against £12.48 million last time.

Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the broker, is going for £14.73 million and expects the second half to produce £7.20 million (£5.58 million). It says that the core cider business continues to be unexciting although the group's soft drinks and distribution arms are progressing well, with sales of Orangina and Perrier increasing sharply.

Bespak, the specialized aerosol valve maker, announces annual figures for the year to April 30. Analysts are forecasting a 52 per cent jump in pre-tax profits to £3 million on sales up by about 20 per cent.

Demand has been good

across the range of its pharmaceutical valves and precision mouldings, while operating margins will have risen due to increased operating efficiencies, greater turnover and the bigger proportion of higher-margin products.

Mount Charlotte Investments, the hotels group headed by Mr Robert Peel, is due to report interim results for the first 28 weeks of 1988.

Analysts expect strong earnings growth with pre-tax profits having climbed to about £16.5 million from £10.9 million last time.

A first full contribution from London Park Hotels, bought in April last year, which added 1,072 rooms, a contribution from the ex-International Leisure Group hotels acquired in July last year, which added 1,049 rooms, and an exceptional profit of £700,000 from the sale of its holding of 1.5 million Trusthouse Forte shares are expected to be the big factors behind the significant growth in earnings.

Interims: Denmans Electrical, First Leisure Corporation, Microsystems Group.

Finals: Bespak, HP Bulmer Holdings, Chelsea Man, Eve Group, Missy, Mount Charlotte Investments, Stanley Leisure, Zetters Group.

THURSDAY

Interims: Birmid Qualeast, Johnstone's Paints, Leading Leisure, River and Mercantile Trust, Throgmorton USM Trust, Tribune Investment Trust.

Finals: Applied Holographics, Atlantic Assets Trust, Black Arrow Group, Elandsrand Gold Mining, Elbief, Independent Investment, Lebowa Platinum Mines, Porter Chadburn, Rustenburg Platinum Holdings.

FRIDAY

Interims: Abbey Panels Investments, Appleyard Group.

Finals: Cullen's Holdings, J&J Dyson, First Spanish Investment Trust, Fleming Technology Investment Trust, Goode Durrant (expected on July 25), Selective Assets Trust, South African Land and Exploration, Southvaal Holdings, Vaal Reef Exploration & Mining, Western Deep Levels.

Martin Waller and Geoffrey Foster

Law Report July 18 1988

No ban on architects' indemnity claim

Norman Housing Association Ltd v Ralphs and Others
Before Lord Justice Slade, Lord Justice Goff and Lord Justice Mustill
[Judgment July 5]

The clients of a firm of architects, who had brought claims against the firm over defects to the refurbishment of their properties, were not entitled, as third parties, to an injunction restraining the architects from entering into a proposed settlement of claims with the interveners.

The Third Parties (Rights against Insurers) Act 1930 applied to a third party in a case where the insurer and insured reached any settlement of the claims of the insured before the commencement of any bankruptcy or winding-up order made against the insured.

The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment when it allowed the interlocutory appeal of the insurance company, Assicurazioni Generali SpA, as interveners, and the defendants, Mr John Mansell, Mr John Mansell, both architects, and their firm, Ralphs and Mansell, against the order of Judge Havers, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Queen's Bench Division, on April 26, 1988, when he refused to discharge an injunction granted to the plaintiff, Norman Housing Association Ltd, by Sir Neil Lawson, sitting as a deputy judge of the Queen's Bench Division, on April 26, 1988, restraining the defendants, pending trial, from:

(i) accepting any sum of money from their professional indemnity insurers in satisfaction of the payment of the plaintiffs' claims against the defendants in actions brought against them, or

(ii) entering into any agreement with their professional indemnity insurers whereby such insurers were released from liability under any policy of professional indemnity insurance which did or might indemnify the defendants in respect of the plaintiffs' claims against them.

The Court of Appeal, consisting of Lord Justice Slade, Lord Justice Goff and Lord Justice Mustill, gave the following reasons for their decision:

The plaintiffs' claim was based on the 1930 Act, which gave them the right to sue the insurers of the defendants' professional indemnity insurance. The claim was made under a policy of professional indemnity insurance which was issued to the defendants by the insurers.

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Mr Anthony Colman, QC for the insurance company; Mr Malcolm Sticher for the defendants; Mr John Blackburn, QC and Mr Andrew White for the housing association.

LORD JUSTICE SLADE, giving the judgment of the court, said that the plaintiffs acquired about 350 freehold properties in the Wolverhampton area between 1976 and 1983, intending to refurbish them for letting to tenants.

The engaged the defendant architects or the firm as architects, for the refurbishment work under some 17 or more separate contracts of engagement. Their evidence was that the design and subsequent execution of the works was defective. They had already spent some £750,000 in emergency remedial work and the total cost of repairs was likely to be about £5.7 million.

The architects had a professional indemnity policy of insurance which was issued to them by the insurers. The claim was made under a policy of professional indemnity insurance which was issued to the defendants by the insurers.

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against the interveners; that the defendants were minded to accept the offer, and to give the interveners a release against any further liability under any policy of insurance.

The plaintiffs' *ex parte* application the following day for an injunction to restrain the defendants from entering into the proposed settlement of their claims with the interveners was granted by Sir Neil Lawson, and Judge Havers refused the defendants' subsequent application to discharge it.

Mr Colman, whose submissions were adopted by Mr Sticher, submitted that the plaintiffs had a good arguable case that they had a legal or equitable right against the interveners and the defendants for the protection of which an injunction could properly be granted: the plaintiffs' claim was demurrable.

His Lordship, having considered the plaintiffs' statement of claim, said that the terms of the insurance policies raised a number of questions which were to be dealt with at an arbitration fixed for July 18, so that the court would only indicate that they gave rise to scope for serious argument.

In the circumstances of the case, the court accepted that it was clearly arguable that if the defendants accepted the sum of £250,000 in full and final settlement of their claims against the interveners, they would be giving up their rights under the insurance policies for a consideration substantially below their true value.

But even if the court proceeded on that assumption in favour of the plaintiffs, the plaintiffs could not have any legal or equitable right to prevent the proposed settlement, save possibly an application for a *Mareva* injunction to restrain the defendants from disposing of assets.

The plaintiffs' claim could not be based on the 1930 Act, which gave them the right to sue the insurers of the defendants' professional indemnity insurance. The claim was made under a policy of professional indemnity insurance which was issued to the defendants by the insurers.

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The plaintiffs' claim depended solely on contract; there was no evidence that the defendants were under any contractual obligation to the plaintiffs to effect the policies or that they were under any professional duty to do so.

The defendants were under no statutory duty to take out professional liability insurance. It was entirely a matter for their own judgment whether or not they took out such insurance, and if so in what form and for how much cover. Their contractual duty to the plaintiffs, professional skill and care did not oblige them to effect any such insurance.

After they had effected such policies in their discretion, that duty placed them under no contractual obligation to the plaintiffs to deal with the policies in any particular way; the policies were their own assets and they were free to deal with them as they saw fit.

The terms of section 1 of the 1930 Act impliedly indicated that in the ordinary case a third party would not be able to complain of an agreement made between insurer and insured even after liability had been incurred by the third party. If an agreement had been made before the commencement of the bankruptcy.

The present was an ordinary case. If there was a lacuna in the 1930 Act, it was for Parliament and not the court to fill it.

Whether or not the plaintiffs proposed to apply for a *Mareva* injunction, the court would say nothing about the first or subsequent merits of such an application save that it appeared to be the only route by which the plaintiffs might conceivably be able to get their claim to an injunction on its facts.

The appeal had to be allowed, and the injunction discharged as from July 8, 1988, so enabling the defendants to accept the proposed settlement of their claims.

Solicitors: Alexander Thomson & Partners, 100 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. For the plaintiffs: Bouverie & Tomkins, 100 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF.

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Solicitors: Alexander

EDUCATIONAL

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Administrative Assistant required in the Office of the Faculty of Medicine, to assist the Postgraduate Dean in matters relating to postgraduate medical education. The person appointed will be involved primarily with the detailed planning and implementation of the regional postgraduate medical education strategy and the procedure for reviewing doctors in training posts; the co-ordination of pre-registration appointments for Southampton graduates and their subsequent full registration; the planning and control of the postgraduate budget; and servicing of committees. The Administrative Assistant will be a member of the Academic Registrar's staff but will be located at Southampton General Hospital in the Postgraduate Dean's Department. Some administrative experience, not necessarily medical, preferred. The appointment will be made on Grade 1 (£8,675 - £11,680). Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D A S Copland, Staffing Department, The University, Highfield, Southampton, SO9 5NH, to which applications, giving the names of two referees, should be sent by 12 August 1988.

University of Nottingham

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering Senior Lecturer

Applications are invited from suitably qualified men and women with industrial and/or academic experience, for the post of Senior Lecturer in the above department.

The Department has an active group working on electromagnetics. Projects currently in progress cover the fundamental development of the transmission-line modelling method and its application to electromagnetic compatibility problems, wave propagation in non-linear media, antenna modelling and experimental studies of electromagnetic coupling. The vacancy is for a well qualified person with experience in electromagnetics preferably to strengthen the Department's activities in experimental aspects of EMC and in numerical modelling.

The successful candidate will be expected to supervise research in some or all of the above topics, contribute to undergraduate and postgraduate teaching, and help develop links between the Department and industry.

Informal enquiries may be made to Professor Brian Tuck on (0602) 484848 x 2159.

Further details and application forms, returnable not later than 8 August 1988, from the Personnel Office, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref no. 1171. Tel (0602) 484848 ext 3355.

KING'S COLLEGE LONDON

LECTURESHIP IN LAW

Applications are invited for the above post in the Faculty of Law, King's College London, for one year from 1 October 1988 with salary in the Lecturer Scale Grade A (£20,710 to £25,950 including London Allowance). Further details and application forms are available from Mr G A Outburt, Assistant Personnel Officer, King's College London, telephone 01-836 5454 ext. 2785, or write, Strand, London, WC2R 2LS. Closing date for receipt of application 22 July 1988.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER LECTURESHIP IN LAW

The University invites applications from graduates with a first class honours degree in Law, or equivalent, for a Lectureship in Law. The post is for one year from 1 October 1988 with salary in the Lecturer Scale Grade A (£20,710 to £25,950 including London Allowance). Further details and application forms are available from Mr G A Outburt, Assistant Personnel Officer, King's College London, telephone 01-836 5454 ext. 2785, or write, Strand, London, WC2R 2LS. Closing date for receipt of application 22 July 1988.

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UNIVERSITY OF SURREY TEMPORARY LECTURERS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

The University intends appointing two temporary lecturers in International Relations; one post will be for four years, the second for three years. (One of the posts might be split into two part-time appointments if appropriately qualified candidates apply.) It is hoped that the successful candidates will take up their posts by 1 October 1988. Applications are invited from candidates competent to teach two or more of the following courses: international history; history of political thought; concepts of international relations; the international political system since 1945; foreign policy analysis; behavioural approaches to international relations; arms control and disarmament; Soviet foreign policy and Soviet history.

Salary will be in the Lecturer range £9,260-£19,310 according to age, qualifications and experience. Superannuation under USS conditions.

Further particulars are available from the Academic Registrar (AA), University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH, or telephone Guildford (0483) 509279. Applications in the form of a curriculum vitae, including the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to the same address by 15 August 1988 quoting the reference 723/77.

SIR ROBERT MENZIES CENTRE for AUSTRALIAN STUDIES at the INSTITUTE OF COMMONWEALTH STUDIES (University of London)

Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER IN AUSTRALIAN STUDIES

The appointment will be made in Australian history or in one of the social sciences. Applicants need not have specialised exclusively in Australian studies but should be able to apply an Australian dimension, preferably in history and literature, to wider comparative studies, and to take part in the promotion of Australian studies generally in Britain. Experience of both the Australian and the British university systems is desirable. The appointment, which may be made by a secondment, will be for two years. The appointee will be expected to take up duty in September 1989. Salary will be on Lecturer scale A or B (£9,260-£19,310) plus £1,450 London Allowance. Applications, with curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, should be sent not later than 30 August 1988 to the Secretary, Sir Robert Menzies Centre for Australian Studies, 27-28 Russell Square, London WC1B 5DS, from whom further information may be obtained if required.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE Research Fellowships

The Council intend to elect to a number of Research Fellowships, tenable from 1st October 1989. The Fellowships are open to students of research students in a University of the British Isles who will normally have been born after 1st September 1960.

Full particulars may be obtained from the Master's Secretary, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge CB2 1TA. Applications for the Fellowships must be received in full by 20th September 1988.

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Chair of Automation and Control

Applications are invited from engineers with either an industrial or a university background to fill this new Chair. The person appointed will guide and establish a group of academic staff working on a variety of projects in applied control, ranging from mathematical theory to hardware implementation. Applicants should be conversant with the full range of theoretical approaches to control system analysis and it is expected that they will be particularly active in applying advanced control concepts to practical engineering problems.

The appointment will be at a salary within the professional range (current minimum £23,380, average £28,820, but subject to review from 1 April 1988). Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar to whom applications should be returned by 30 September 1988.

Loughborough, Leicestershire LE11 3TU.

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA Norwich BRITISH TELECOM LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for the post in the Electronics Sector of the School of Information Systems. The Sector has major research interests with substantial SERC and industrial funding in VLSI design, microprocessor applications, signal processing, control systems and applied underwater acoustics. In addition a well-established group of staff is working on the application of neural networks and connectionist techniques to speech recognition and understanding. This work is primarily funded by British Telecom.

The Lecturer will contribute to the undergraduate and postgraduate teaching programmes of the Electronics sector, and should have research interests which complement the existing work on speech and communication. British Telecom have established, in conjunction with the University, a Bursary of approximately £4500 per annum which will be paid in addition to the normal lecturership salary (on the scale £9260 to £14000 or £15105 to £19310 per annum). The bursary will be available, subject to review, for a period of 3 years. The lecturership is an established post. Informal enquiries may be made to Graham Tattersall in the Electronics Sector (telephone 0692 662564).

Applications (three copies), which should include a full curriculum vitae, including the exact date of birth, together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be lodged with the Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR4 7TJ (Telephone 0692 552754), from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than 31 August 1988. No forms of application are issued.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

TWO CHAIRS IN EARTH SCIENCES

The University proposes major new initiatives in the Earth Sciences following the UGC's rationalisation of Earth Science departments in the UK. A radical restructuring is in progress and at least six new faculty positions will be created. Provision is anticipated for a substantial equipment grant, which will enable new fields of research to be initiated and developed.

Applicants of the highest calibre, working in any one of the earth sciences, are invited to apply for two chairs. The chairs will carry leadership of the department for an initial period of five years. Both newly appointed professors will be centrally involved in the selection of other new staff.

Candidates are invited to submit applications, including names of three referees, not later than Friday 12th August. Further details of the appointments may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, University of Bristol, Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH. Telephone (0272) 303975, FAX (0272) 732657.

EDUCATION

'Save our grammar schools'

Ian Nash sees new hope for campaigners in a long struggle



Kenneth Baker: Steps to reassure

Many grammar-school campaigners have fought long and bloody battles against closure for more than 20 years. But most of the schools have gone to the wall, leaving just 145 to continue the struggle.

The last big defeat was in 1965 when York lost five schools with wholesale "comprehensivisation". Another three have closed in the last two years, and those that have survived report increasing efforts by unsympathetic local education authorities to close them, or starve them of pupils and resources.

The biggest onslaught came via the educational holocaust of the 1960s and 1970s, according to Roger Peach, chairman of the National Grammar Schools Association. Now the political climate is right for a revival.

He is by no means sanguine about the prospects. As with small village schools that have been fought for vigorously by parents in local communities, the erosion of the selective school system may have slowed in recent years, but there are few if any signs of a reversal.

The political climate should be right. The Prime Minister praised both in a speech on her visit to Moscow last year, "I have always thought that parents would prefer a choice of some smaller schools because some children would fit into smaller schools and some into specialist schools." Mrs Thatcher said, "We have only 150 grammar schools, which used to be our pride, and I think we will perhaps need more of those."

Kenneth Baker, in his speech to the annual conference of the association went further, and cited the Education Reform Bill, backed by improved parents' rights enshrined in the 1986 Education Act, as a watershed for selective schools, city technology colleges and a new breed of general-maintained school.

Mr Baker said: "We have taken steps that will considerably reassure you as to the future of your schools. We have created the framework of possibility. It is now up to you to use the powers of the bill to ensure that we continue to have schools of real excellence, providing what parents really want."

Mr Baker proudly defended his record; in two years as Secretary of State he has received 30 calls for closure of grammar schools and rejected 27. The three he accepted were unavoidable because of the rapidly falling pupil population, that meant they would be an unjustifiable drain on resources from other schools.

Public opinion on the issue is difficult to gauge. Taken superficially, polls show a high proportion in favour of grammar schools. Mori polls for three years have suggested consistently that six of ten parents want a return to selection. But then, polls also show that parents have an unrealistic view of their own chil-

ding. So, too, will a lot of comprehensive opt out, particularly in areas such as York where there is still disenchantment among staff and parents since the axing of grammar schools. Though the bill requires that schools keep their comprehensive status for the first five years of "freedom", many will then seek selective status.

Mr Peach said there is more parental pressure than local and central government politicians are often willing to admit. What they lack is a coherent national voice for their cause, and here the association sees itself as a supportive and campaigning agent.

The ways in which it aims to support parents are spelled out in its action document, *Grammar Schools: The Pride of Britain*, published this week by Mr Peach and Fred Naylor, former head of the City of Bath Technical School.

It sets out a programme for parents to set up local pressure groups with the association as an umbrella co-ordinating organisation to help give support and target representations to councillors, MPs and other powerful interest groups in the most effective way. The association will help them to look for suitable sites for schools where parents face a brick wall in talks with LEAs and they will press for industrial sponsorship where appropriate.

York is the first place in which the association's initiatives are likely to be tested. More than 400 parents are organizing a petition to No 10. But Mr Peach stressed that the organization was not just looking to protect existing grammar schools or restore those recently lost. He said: "We want to bring back the choice of selective schooling to whole areas of Britain. We know the majority of parents would wish to have them."

Mr Baker also made it clear the Government was not envisaging a wholesale return to selective education. Indeed, he indicated that the association would have to drum up considerable parental support if it wanted more grammar schools.

Likewise the association insists that it has no wish to "impose" a common system, but they did want stronger words of support than they felt Mr Baker was willing to give. Indeed, though he believed most existing grammar schools would "survive and prosper" there was no avoiding the fact that falling rolls would close smaller ones.

His commitment was equal to all schools. Despite special pleading from the association that they were often starved of resources, had unrealistic limits on the number of pupils they could take and had seen buildings left to decay by LEAs Mr Baker was emphatic: "Grammar schools will have no special advantages over LEA or voluntary-aided schools."



Margaret Thatcher: Might need more

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Applications are invited for the above post which will be available for a three month period (in the first instance), from 1 August 1988. The successful applicant will work in General Metabolic and Renal Medicine at University College Hospital, and will be Registrar to Dr. D P Brenton, Senior Clinical Lecturer/Consultant, and Dr. S Cohen. Salary will be in the range of £13,470 to £15,519 plus 2930 London Weighting, (pro-rata).

Applications, including the names and addresses of three (3) referees, should be returned to Mr. D J Irvine, Deputy Secretary, University College and Middlesex School of Medicine, Riding House Street, London W1P 7PL.

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RUGBY LEAGUE: NEW ZEALAND HANG ON GRIMLY IN MUD AFTER TRY BY GREGORY IS DISALLOWED

Britain are pipped for final place

From a Correspondent
Christchurch

New Zealand 12
Great Britain 10

Great Britain said goodbye to a realistic hope of a World Cup final place in a rain-dominated, mud-battered international here where both sides scored two tries and the difference at the end was the success of the kickers.

The weather cut down the crowd to 8,525 on Saturday, but its more important effect was to reduce the mobility of both sides and turn the game into a defensive battle in

which speed was at a premium and most attempts to open up play resulted in the sticky patches. Both teams deserved more points, but Britain have a strong case for complaint against Mick Stone, the Sydney referee. A first-half try from a Ward pass to Gregory that would have returned the lead to Britain was disallowed, although television replays showed it to be fair, and an off-the-ball foul on Hanley within easy kicking distance of the New Zealand posts was left unpunished. Hanley had to leave the field, and is receiving treatment for a badly cut eyelid.

New Zealand, having edged in front, were able to draw on the defensive skills honed for so many of their players in the Sydney competition to deny Britain victory. A simple New Zealand mistake in the first minute saw Britain take the lead with a try from Loughlin, but the centre's goal-kicking form then deserted him in the foul conditions and he was unable to improve either the try or a penalty soon after.

New Zealand were more fortunate with a penalty, and their first try came through Freeman, the substitute, who scored within minutes of his replacing Horo. Another penalty took the score to 8-4, at which stage Gregory's try was disallowed, but the equalizer did come a minute before the end of the half, when Beattie and Hanley combined to put Hulme through. That score, although the kick was again missed, should have given Great Britain a good platform for the second half with the wind and rain at their backs, but as injury time stretched into three minutes, a

handling lapse set New Zealand free inside the British 22-metre area and Freeman claimed his second try to put New Zealand 12-8 up at the break.

A quick penalty by Loughlin after the restart raised hopes and almost continuous occupation of the New Zealand

summon up the same fervour for a second time, despite the high stakes, in the shape of a World Cup final at Old Trafford. The margin was only two points, and they suffered at the hands of the referee but the game, really, was theirs for the taking at half-time, and they missed their opportunity.

WORLD CUP POSITIONS

WORLD CUP POSITIONS						
	P	W	D	L	F	A Pts
New Zealand	8	5	1	2	158	85 11
Great Britain	8	4	2	2	203	90 10
Australia	7	5	0	2	182	83 10
Papua NG	7	2	0	5	78	155 4
● Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea received 2pts each for forfeited matches against France (withdrew).						
Remaining fixtures: July 20: Australia v Papua New Guinea (Wanaka, Waikato).						

Umbelata to regain the winning thread at Ayr

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Now that there is plenty of give in the ground again, UMBELATA is taken to land the valuable Tote Bookmakers Sprint Trophy at Ayr today. Last season the 3-year-old filly proved extremely profitable to follow, winning six of his 12 races. This season has been contrastingly fruitless with just a second at Newmarket in April and a days ago to show to the audience. However, unless I am much mistaken, that run behind Royal Fae at York was the promise of better things to come. For Royal Fae was clearly back to his best, which is a formidable feat in any case, while on Saturday at Newbury the third and fourth, Albatross and Crisp, less further credence to the form by finishing first and second, albeit the reverse way round. Today, Umbelata may have most to fear from the progressive three-year-old Marbella Silks rather than the Wokingham Stakes runner-up Norgabe or Derwent Valley. No matter how he fares on the latter, Michael Roberts, can

take another three steps towards his first century in this country by winning on MADAM MILLIE (3.0), STAVORDALE (4.0) and MAGIC CARPET (5.0). Madam Millie has Apollo King to beat in the Lam O'Shaunter Maiden Stakes but Stavordale has rather more on his plate in the Tensent Trophy. However, following that narrow but comfortable win in the Northampton Plate, I still feel that Stavordale ought to be capable of coping with Sammar even though he will be meeting him on 5th worst terms compared with when they finished a close third and seventh respectively in the Bessborough Stakes at Royal Ascot. At Wolverhampton, PER QUOD chases a quick treble in the Dunstable Derby. As those victories were achieved by eight lengths and four lengths, some might say that this should be a formality. I do not subscribe to that view, simply because all his wins have been over 1 1/4 miles. With Bolin Patrick and Buzzbomb in the field, he will need to be as effective over 1 1/4 miles.

Whether the Queen had the Bessborough Maiden Stakes over two miles and a furlong in mind, when she sent her Oaks and St Leger winner Dundee to be mated with the Derby and Arc hero Mill Reef, has to be doubted. The fact remains, though, it is now the objective of Royal Bank, who is the result of that mating. Without a run this season, Royal Bank will do well to beat LAURIES CRUSADOR, who has creditably behind Pillar Of Fire at Ayr last time, bearing in mind how well the latter then performed behind Zeffaraz at York. After riding Royal Bank, Willie Carson dashes to Windsor where he should hand the Thames Crispian Stakes in the royal colours on DUKE'S LODGE, who is napped again following that decisive win over course and distance a week ago. At the other evening fixture at Pontefract, Billy the fabled to land a double for Kingstone Warren trainer Henry Candy and his Saudi Arabian owner Fahd Salman on GULF PALACE (7.55) and NAYAO (9.5).



Stellaria (left) withstands the challenge of Luge (right) in Saturday's Manton Rose Bowl at Newbury with Heart Of Arabia third (Photograph: Ed Byrne)

AYR

Selections

By Mandarin

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

- | | |
|--------------------|------|
| 2.30 Sweet Dragon. | 2.30 |
| 3.00 Madam Millie. | 3.00 |
| 3.30 Umbelata. | 3.30 |
| 4.00 Stavordale. | 4.00 |
| 4.30 Try Vickers. | 4.30 |
| 5.00 Magic Carpet. | 5.00 |

Michael Seely's selection: 3.30 Umbelata.

Going: good Draw: 5f-6f, high numbers best

2.30 BURNS SELLING STAKES (2-Y-O: 2280: 5f) (8 runners)

2 (1)	4091 SWEET DRAGON 28 (B) (J Barry) J Barry 8-11	K Darby 58
3 (2)	240200 AGAPAE 35 (A) (J Barry) J Barry 8-11	K Darby 58
4 (3)	4091 SWEET DRAGON 28 (B) (J Barry) J Barry 8-11	K Darby 58
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3.00 TOTE BOOKMAKERS SPRINT TROPHY HANDICAP (21.642: 6f) (14 runners)

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14 (14)	830000	UMBELATA	10 (B)	(J Barry)	J Barry	8-11

England emerge anew after drastic surgery

By Alan Lee Cricket Correspondent

Christopher Cowdrey will lead out an England team at Headingley on Thursday which bears little resemblance to the side which trooped, shamed, away from Old Trafford a fortnight ago. In a comprehensive disposal of those who cannot combat West Indies, those who do not want to and those who no longer believe it possible, only four players survive from the 13 originally chosen for Manchester.

There are two newly capped batsmen, the studiously adhesive opener, Curtis, and the savagely strong Smith. There are recalls for Athey, Pringle and Richards, all of whom had feared at various times this year that their Test days were

over. There is also a welcome return, after prolonged injury, for Foster.

Six of the final 11 at Old Trafford are missing, along with Broad, Thomas and Cook, who were all in the selected party. Of those who remain, Gough, Lamb and Gower represent the experience in a reshaped batting order and Dilley naturally continues as the one consistent wicket-taker in the team. Childs, called up for the injured Cook in the last Test, retains his place in the squad but is almost certain to end up as twelfth man.

This amounts to the most drastic surgery carried out on the England team at any stage since

Peter May became chairman of selectors more than six years ago. It reacts to the need for a new attitude as much as new players and it abandons the "two panes" policy still being preached by some of those in power in the immediate aftermath of the Old Trafford humiliation.

The team at Headingley will include six specialist batsmen and only three frontline bowlers, with Cowdrey himself batting at seven and acting as the fourth seamer. If any further bowling is needed, it will have to come from Gough but the justifiable thinking is that if Dilley, Foster and Pringle cannot do the job between them in the likely conditions at Leeds, we

England party

	Age	Tests
C S Cowdrey (Kent, capt)	30	22
C W J Athey (Gloucestershire)	30	1
J H Childs (Essex)	38	1
T S Currie (Worcestershire)	28	0
G R Dilley (Worcestershire)	29	38
N A Foster (Essex)	26	22
G A Gough (Essex)	34	65
D I Gower (Leeds)	31	59
A J Lamb (Northants)	34	54
D R Pringle (Essex)	29	16
C J Richards (Surrey)	29	6
R A Smith (Hants)	24	0

might as well concede the series now. It is, overall, a selection to be applauded. The new captain has

undoubtedly been influential, as he should be, but the panel has come up with a party which has a sensible blend of established class and fresh faces. If I have personal qualms, they are over the inclusion of Athey, whose shortcomings at this level have been examined so often, and Richards, ahead of Russell, as wicketkeeper. Both men, however, are in marvellous form at county level and will respond to Cowdrey's infectious, drum-banging leadership.

Athey presumably secured a recall by making a wonderful, unbeaten 168 at Bristol on Friday.

He is a player who frequently looks outstandingly good in county cricket but, apart from one century last year, he has never translated that ability to Test matches. He

has been preferred to Parker and Barnett, both of whom were discussed at length, and will probably bat at No. 5, with the relieved Gower going in at three on his hundredth Test appearance.

Cowdrey probably went into battle for Gower on the basis that four changes in the top six would be one too many. This is defensible thinking. Gower, whatever his outwardly casual airs, is extremely anxious to conquer this West Indian attack and, now that he is in some sort of form and has a close friend in charge of the side, his retention will, it is hoped, be vindicated.

Broad's lack of form meant there were few rivals to Curtis and he fully deserves his chance. Smith is sure of a gamble but a

shrewd one none the less. In three full seasons of county cricket, he has averaged 42, 41 and 50 without ever quite fulfilling his potential. The extra challenge may be all he needs but one hopes the selectors show some public confidence in him by revealing that he is to be given the rest of the summer to prove himself.

The longest debate concerned the third bowler. Jarvis was not considered fit enough and Small was not in good enough form. DeFreitas, Agnew and Bedford were all in the frame but Pringle's style was thought most likely to suit the pitch. His batting — he will go in as low as No. 9 — is also a bonus and I wonder if England have ever started a Test with nine batsmen who all figure in the top six for their counties.

Meeting up with golfing's greats

By John Hennessey

Paul Broadhurst, his flowing blond locks temporarily released from the visor he usually wears, was a lone figure on the practice putting green yesterday.

The only surviving amateur in the Open Championship field, he was unused to rubbing shoulders with Curtis Stange, Tom Kite, Ian Woosnam and assorted groups. "I have to be careful which hole I play to," he said with all diffidence. "In case I get in their way."

The day before, he had had to steel himself into saying "excuse me" to Jack Nicklaus in the locker room as the great man was sharing a bench with Fuzzy Zoeller, Tom Watson, Ben Crenshaw and Kite.

On the practice ground Broadhurst, from Atherstone in Warwickshire, had taken

The Open on TV
GOLF: BBC2 1.35-6 p.m. or finish.
WEATHER: Drizzle possible, but easing mid-morning; afternoon dry and brighter; wind west, backing to south west in afternoon, fairly fresh.

up the next day to Nicklaus, from Columbus in Ohio. "My dad told me he'd watch me hitting for a couple of minutes," he said, with stars in his eyes. "But I don't suppose he was looking for any tips."

Playing all four rounds of the Open was the greatest thing that had happened to him, he remarked, with the rider that "as an amateur, winning the Lytham Trophy here in May may have meant more."

Perhaps, but the two events together must have assured him of a place in the Great Britain and Ireland team of four for the world championship at Stockholm in September.

He recalled that he had got into the Open this time, at the third attempt, only after submitting to the ordeal by play-off at Lytham Green Drive last Monday. A birdie at the second hole gave him the entrée to Royal Lytham.

In the championship itself, he stood in some danger of missing the 36-hole cut and with it the amateur's silver medal, at five over par after 23 holes. He had judged, correctly, that the guideline would fall on six over, so that he had only one stroke to spare.

He responded to a challenging situation with birdies at the sixth, seventh, and ninth. He lost one shot at the tenth, recovered it at the twelfth and dropped only two more over the daunting final stretch at Lytham. Too late did he discover that he could have got 14-1 against his making the cut. Otherwise, "I would have had a slice of it," he said.

The bookmaker's, he thinks, are ridiculously ungenerous about the possibility of his coming out on top of the star-studded heat this evening. "I'm told they're offering only 200-1," he said. "A million to one would be more like it."

He tended, unwillingly, to prove the point with three putts at the first hole yesterday and another dropped shot at the second.

Straw proves no safeguard against injury

Officials at Royal Lytham and St Annes began mopping up the flooded parts of the course as soon as the third round had been abandoned on Saturday.

Tons of straw were bought from local farmers and distributed over the worst-affected areas but they soon became slippery. But for Paul MacKenzie, the Royal and Ancient's medical expert, the headaches had only just begun. "The problem with the wet is that people are left sliding all over the place," he said. He reported there had been four broken legs on Wednesday and three broken ankles on Saturday, with more injuries expected.

Europeans chase Price to set up thrilling last day

By Mitchell Platt Golf Correspondent

Nick Price, of Zimbabwe, defiantly protected his lead as Nick Faldo, Sandy Lyle and Severiano Ballesteros were swept along the Royal Lytham and St Annes fairways by a tidal wave of European support in the 117th Open Championship yesterday.

Price, one of the most popular players in the game, earned the respect and admiration of another record crowd as he put together a 69 for a three-round aggregate of 206, seven under par.

A marvellous final round is now in prospect with Faldo (68) and Ballesteros (70) locked together two shots behind, and Lyle, whose 67 represented the best score of the day, only one shot further adrift.

The wind was a mere zephyr compared with that on the previous day, and the atmosphere was extraordinary as Faldo, Lyle and Ballesteros attempted throughout the afternoon to peg back Price.

Price retained his advantage on the outward half with the assistance of twos at the first and ninth. He set out, one ahead of Ballesteros, by hitting a six-iron to eight feet, from where he holed Faldo and Lyle, who began three and five shots adrift respectively, each had mixed fortune on the opening stretch.

Faldo inexplicably took three putts at the first — he missed from no further than three inches — and retrieved the shot at the next by holing from 30 feet. Lyle made a putt of eight feet for a birdie at the third but he took three putts on the next green.

Price, too, dropped a shot at the fourth as Ballesteros, alongside him, made an encouraging start with five successive pars. The sixth hole proved a dramatic incident. Faldo and Lyle, both on in two, had already collected their birdie fours there by the time Ballesteros arrived on the tee. He proceeded to drive into a bush, from where he needed two attempts to escape. He played both shots left-handed and eventually took six compared with Price's four.

Ballesteros immediately replied with a birdie at the seventh, holing from four feet



THE OPEN

following a delightful shot from the bunker, so matching the four which Lyle had earlier made by getting on in two. Faldo and Price forfeited their hopes of taking advantage of that hole by hitting their drives into the rough. Faldo, however, holed from 16 feet for a birdie at the eighth and Price, after dropping a shot there, made a two at the ninth from 12 feet.

Price, out in 34, stood at six under par. He led by two from Ballesteros and Faldo and by four from Lyle. Craig Stadler, out in 37, was to lose his way

Early start

The fourth round will start at 8.25 a.m., with the last matches leaving at 12.45 p.m. There will be a four-hole play-off if necessary. Admission will be £6, compared with usual £11.

with a six at the 12th, where he was out of bounds, and a seven at the 15th. That left Pooley, who followed a birdie at the 15th with another from 14 feet at the 16th. Couples and the resilient Bean as the leading Americans along with Nelson, who had a 68.

Even so, the prospects of any one of them proving wrong the pre-championship forecast of Tony Jacklin that an American would not win appeared to be dwindling fast as Price pressed for home with Faldo, Ballesteros and Lyle all in hot pursuit. His birdies at the 13th and 15th enabled him to keep his nose in front as Faldo found his putting touch. The tall Englishman holed from 15 feet at the 12th, from 35 feet at the 13th and from 20

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	206	3	10	334	4
2	437	4	11	543	5
3	457	4	12	196	3
4	359	4	13	342	4
5	442	5	14	442	5
6	410	5	15	483	4
7	549	5	16	357	4
8	360	3	17	482	5
9	164	2	18	412	4
Out	3,302	35	In	3,555	36
Total yardage	6,857		Par	71	

BEST OF THE DAY

SANDY LYLE (67)

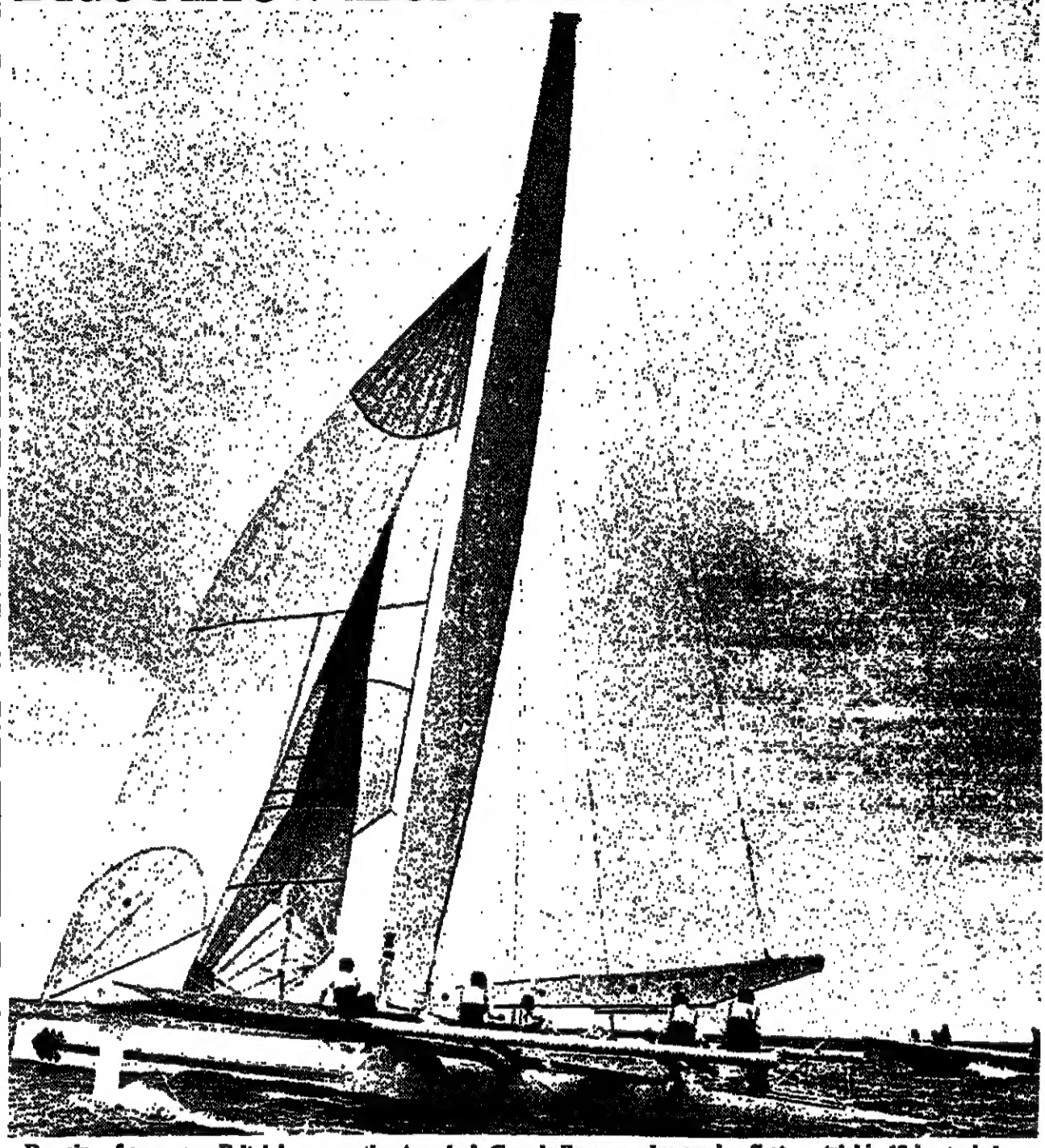
Out: 3-4-3 5-3-4 4-4-3=33

In: 4-4-3 4-3-4 4-4-4=34

* Solid opening score better than par

† Solid opening score worse than par

Blue Arrow flies colours at Falmouth



Dawning of a new era: Britain's prospective America's Cup challenger undergoes her first sea trial in 12-knot winds

De Savary wants hovercraft challenge

The £3.5 million advanced technology boat designed to win the America's Cup for Britain was yesterday tested in sail for the first time — and she came through the trial so well that Peter de Savary was able to say: "You saw how she really went and that was just with one tenth of her full sail area. We'll try again tomorrow in full sail."

A team of specialist engineers and technicians had worked through Saturday night making adjustments to the rigging before the craft, potentially the fastest sailing boat the world has seen, was nursed towards her first big test.

As dawn broke over Falmouth Dockyard — which had been under high security during the three months of boat-building — the Blue Arrow crew was assembling. A welcome tray of bacon sandwiches arrived from a local hotel and a last-minute plan was being discussed as de Savary, the millionaire entrepreneur, appeared in his own 50-knot motor launch.

De Savary, who heads the challenge with Tony Berry, has taken a close hand in all aspects of the project.

By 8 a.m., the crew, led by Derek Clark, the design co-ordinator, was happy that the boat was ready. All available hands were mustered and Blue Arrow craft was edged gingerly from the dock into the harbour. Two large inflatable bags had been fixed under the wings as stabilizers, and one of the support launches towed the slim-bellied experimental boat out of the harbour.

On a signal from Clark, who was in the cockpit at the rear of the hull, the inflatable bags were jettisoned and the tow rope released. The order was given to first put up the jib and the moment of truth had arrived. One of the team had said earlier: "We don't know if it's going to work. It's got such a slim hull anything could happen when the sail goes up. It could just topple over."

In the event, it didn't, and a nervous cheer went up from the Blue Arrow staff

Story and picture by Stephen Markeson

on the two support craft. De Savary, from his launch, kept in radio contact with Clark on the challenger. Questions like "What's it like?" and "How is it going?" were cracked across the airwaves as the conveyer — all colour co-ordinated in blue and white — sailed nervously around Falmouth in a 16-knot wind.

There was more excitement, as it was decided to try the genaker, and Blue Arrow reached more than 20 knots, with Clark controlling the hydraulic system regulating the two underwater foils that give the boat lift and stability. Because of the increasing wind speed, it was decided not to try the mainsail and a much-reduced team returned to the calm waters of Falmouth Harbour and the Blue Arrow dock.

De Savary said: "Wasn't that just great? We are all very pleased with her first run. Of course, we would have liked much less wind for her first trial."

The only apparent problems that the crew appeared to have were with the spoilers on the wings, which were picking up too much water. "We are going in now for adjustments to the wings," said de Savary. "We thought it might happen and the present arrangement is only temporary anyway."

He added: "The design and the technology work. It was a bit wobbly at first, but the principles are right. It just depends now on how quickly the crew can learn to sail her at speed."

To the crew, relaxing for the first time in weeks, de Savary shouted: "Well done, everyone." Clark, who had looked tense throughout the trial, broke into a smile. "It was like learning to ride a bike — only with eight people... It definitely got better towards the end, very exciting."

Blue Arrow will be officially launched on Wednesday. Soon after, she will be flown to California in readiness for a possible sail-off with the New Zealand boat for the right to challenge San Diego in September — all of which is subject to a ruling from the New York Supreme Court.

De Savary then had the last word: "We are so confident, there is talk amongst the crew to challenge the Dover to Calais hovercraft just to get us up to racing pitch."

Restrictions are unlikely

The likelihood of the Royal and Ancient ever closing the gates on an Open Championship crowd would appear to be remote following the orderly manner in which 41,332 spectators pursued the progress of the players yesterday.

Some concern was expressed by Alistair Low, the chairman of the Championship committee, after play was abandoned on Saturday.

He felt that with those disappointed ticket holders from Saturday eligible to watch on Sunday that the crowd might reach uncontrollable proportions.

Happily that was not the case and the prospect of an all-time Open has receded. That is good news for a sport particularly keen not to be pushed into the same corner as, say, Wimbledon, where a black market exists, or towards the season ticket only policy operated by the Masters at Augusta.

THIRD ROUND SCORES AT ROYAL LYTHAM

(Great Britain and Ireland unless stated)

206 N PRICE (Zim), 70, 67, 69	217 C STRANGE (US), 75, 68, 69 J BENEPE (US), 75, 72, 70 W GRADY (Aus), 69, 70, 72 D A RUSSELL, 72, 73, 72 T ARMOUR (US), 73, 72, 72 J M OLAZARAL (Sp), 73, 71, 73 C BECK (US), 72, 71, 74	221 G PLAYER (SA), 72, 76, 73 S BISHOP, 71, 71, 72 P WALTON, 72, 74, 75 C MASON, 75, 69, 77 C STADLER (US), 72, 68, 81
208 N FALDO, 71, 68, 66 S BALLESTEROS (Sp), 67, 71, 70	218 C PAVIN (US), 74, 73, 71 M MCNULTY (Zim), 73, 73, 72 T WATSON (US), 74, 72, 72 M MCQUEEN (US), 75, 71, 72 M CLARK, 71, 72, 75	222 M JAMES, 71, 77, 74 K BROWN, 75, 72, 75 P ZOLLER (US), 74, 74, 76 M SMITH (US), 75, 71, 76 P FOWLER (Aus), 72, 72, 78
209 A LYLE, 73, 69, 67	219 G MARSH (Aus), 73, 73, 71 I WOODHAM, 73, 71, 72 R RAFFERTY, 74, 74, 71 T KITE (US), 74, 73, 73 G BRAND, 73, 74, 72 R DAVIS (Aus), 71, 72, 74 A NORTH (US), 77, 68, 74 M O MEARA (US), 75, 69, 73 A SHERBORNE, 71, 72, 75	223 B LANGER (WGL), 73, 75, 75 S TORRANCE, 74, 74, 75 N RATCLIFFE (Aus), 70, 77, 78 P KENT, 74, 70, 79
212 I NELSON (US), 73, 72, 71 E ROMERO (Arg), 72, 71, 69 D POOLEY (US), 70, 73, 69 A BEAN (US), 71, 70, 71	220 J MILLER (US), 73, 72, 72 CHIN-SHENG HSIEH (Taiwan), 74, 73, 73 H GREEN (US), 74, 73, 73 P ZIMMER (US), 72, 73, 73 J NICKLAUS (US), 75, 70, 75 P BROADHURST, 73, 73, 74	224 M PRIERO (Sp), 75, 73, 77 J HAAS (US), 71, 76, 78
213 G KOCH (US), 71, 72, 70 P SENIOR (Aus), 70, 75, 70 B FAXON (US), 69, 74, 70 F COUPLES (US), 68, 71	225 G STAFFORD, 75, 72, 78 G BRUCKNER (US), 72, 74, 80	226 P MITCHELL, 73, 75, 79
214 B ORENSHAW (US), 73, 73, 68 D J RUSSELL, 72, 73, 69 R CHARLES (NZ), 71, 74, 69 J RIVERO (Sp), 75, 69, 70 R TWAY (US), 71, 71, 72	227 P CARMAN, 77, 71, 80 * denotes amateur.	
215 D PROST (SA), 71, 75, 69 L WADKINS (US), 71, 71, 71 W HILEY (Aus), 71, 71, 72		
216 G BRAND (Ir), 72, 75, 69 P STEWART (US), 73, 75, 68 I AOKI (Japan), 72, 71, 73		

Fletcher leaves opponents in his wake

Roger Fletcher, of Banbury, won the London to Brighton powerboat race with more than eight minutes to spare over his nearest rival, Peter Armstrong, of Brighton, yesterday (Bryan Stiles writes).

It was a bruising event, with all the crews receiving a severe buffeting as they left the tranquillity of the Thames and encountering waves of more than 15 ft as they headed for the halfway stopover at Ramsgate.

In Lignano, Italy, John Hill of Gloucester, finished third in the third round of the Budweiser World Grand Prix series to stay in touch with the American, Chris Bush, the championship leader.

RESULTS: 1. C Bush (US), 2. M Serbold (US), 3. J Hill (GB), 4. Standings: 1. Bush, 76, 2. Hill, 10, 3. D Johnston (US).

Rowlands in charge

Clive Rowlands, the former Welsh captain and scrum half, has been appointed manager of the British Lions rugby union tour to Australia in 1989 and once he returns he will take over the Wales presidency.

The decision was taken by the four Home Unions yesterday. Rowlands, the former chairman of the selectors and Lions captain and coach, was manager of Wales in the World Cup last year.

Richard Priestman and Steve Hallard, Britain's brightest hopes of Olympic medals in archery for years, sealed their places for Seoul yesterday by dominating the selection shoot-off at Church Stretton, Shropshire.

RESULTS: 1. C Bush (US), 2. M Serbold (US), 3. J Hill (GB), 4. Standings: 1. Bush, 76, 2. Hill, 10, 3. D Johnston (US).

SPORT IN BRIEF



Rowlands: Lions manager

Swift progress

Nigel Aspinall and Steve Molliner, the firm favourites in the Carlsberg Open croquet doubles championship, advanced to the semi-finals at Hurlingham yesterday after Fulford and Suter and Bond and Sykes earlier knocked out the second and third seeds.

Back in front

Moscow — Igor Polyanski broke his own 100 metres backstroke world record with a time of 55.00sec at the Soviet Union's national swimming championship.

Longo leads

Saint-Girons (AFP) — Jeannie Longo, the world champion, retained the overall lead after another French rider, Cecile Odin, won the sixth stage in the women's Tour de France cycling race yesterday.

England last

The United States won the men's lacrosse under-19 world series when they beat Canada 12-5 in the final at Adelaide. England finished last after losing heavily to Australia 22-9.

FWA: 1. Aspinall, 1. United States; 2. Canada; 3. Australia; 4. England.